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THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Reception of Delegates--Grand Civic Procession.

Organization of the Convention---Speeches of Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Evening, Sept. 3.

The welcome-ovation to the loyal men of the South, given to-day by the Union League and citizens of Philadelphia, was quite enthusiastic, and reflects great credit on its organizers. Especially so as it was beyond doubt an ovation which owed its success rather to excellent arrangement and display than to that tumultuous presence of the masses so characteristic of political outpourings in New-York. The Philadelphians are a staid, sober people, who do not rush into noisy crowds for anything less than a President. Yesterday all day the delegates, Southern and Northern, kept pouring in long before night, calling for the exercise of the ingenuity of hotel keepers to provide them sleeping room. This morning, with the arrival of the early trains, tributaries from all directions added to the already swollen stream, and where these later comers are going to lay their weary heads to-night, and nurse their weary throats, for they mean to talk a multitude, is a geometrical problem of difficult solution, unless some genius, kindred to his who put the nine horses in the eight stables, giving each horse a stable, should develop itself before bed time.

The Loyal Leaguers hung out their banners early. By 8 o'clock, tall along Chesnut and Market streets and many of those adjoining, clouds of bunting courted the fickle morning breeze and charitably checked the hot sun rays in their fall. All the prominent buildings in this portion of the city, in the route of the procession, were gaily decorated with flag and motto. The municipal offices, which were vacant when the President passed through a few days ago, were to-day alive with tenants who stretched out eager arms laboring with heavy flag poles. The office of the Philadelphia *Press* was the object of especial attraction, not less to those who hungered for the news than to the admirers of a huge banner which embraced the street, bearing upon it in gigantic lines, "Honor to the fire-tried patriots of the South." Into these leading streets the crowd began to pour a long time before that named for the forming of the procession, promenading up and down and trespassing upon the open street to the peril of their wayward limbs for marshals on early duty rode up and down with all the martial energy characteristic of these brief office holders everywhere on like occasions. All the hotels the halls, the smoking-rooms, balconies and the steps outside were swarmed with men in eager converse. Here and there knots disputed earnestly the wisdom or the unwisdom of the present action. Some argued well for it, others dared to say that the further widening of the breach which this Convention aim ed at, if successful, could have but one, and that a fatal ending, fatal to the integrity of the country. Others talked wildly of the necessity of impeachment, of fighting for the Union over again, let who will stand against them. There was confliction of opinion everywhere, but there was nevertheless the utmost toleration of individual expression in all these talks, and the evidences of a desire in all that harmony should be the fruit of their collision.

At 9:30 o'clock the Southern delegates representing the District of Columbia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, met at the rooms of the National Union Club in Chestnut-street, whence they proceeded in a body to Independence-square, there joining the delegates from the Northern States. Here they were received by the members of the Union League, 1,000 strong, and the procession formed.

THE PROCESSION.

The cavalcade formed on Walnut-street, under the leadership of Marshal-Gen. LOUIS WAGNER. The members of the League were distinguished by wearing the medal of the Club, the delegates by a ribbon, on which was inscribed the name of the State they represented. About 11 o'clock, everything being in order for the pageant, the procession moved down Walnut-street, the members of the Loyal League leading, followed by the delegates, and those again followed by the members of the National Club, about 800 strong. Then followed the Boys in Blue, some 300 or 400 more, preceded by their lame comrades drawn in carriages, gracefully decorated, and by a band, of course. Following these was a long line of citizens, in holiday attire, and no end of firemen, with burnished engines, glittering trappings, gaudy coronals, good music, beautiful banners, red jackets, and jolly, good-humored faces. A carriage, containing Parson BROWNLOW and several gentlemen friends joined in the procession, and was an object of especial attention, and the occasion of repeated cheering. All along the route of the procession from Walnut-street to the League House, the manifestations of welcome to the delegates and of admiration at the general turn out, was as enthusiastic as perpetual cheering and incessant waving of clean cambric could make it.

The parade was formed in the following order:

Gen. SICKLES, Grand Marshal, and aids, on horseback.
Band.
Boys in Blue.
Band.
Boys in Blue, carrying a war-worn white flag, with two swords crossed in the field.
Band.
Boys in Blue.
Crippled Soldiers in Carriages.
Band.
Banner of the Union League.
The Union League Banner of the National Union Club.
The Southern Delegates in the order given above.
Band.
The National Union Club.
The Honorary Delegates from the Northern States.
Band.
The Republican Invincibles, with uniform caps and badges.
Band.
Delaware Engine Company, with hose carriage.
Good Will Engine Company, with ambulance containing crippled members.
Western Hose Company, with hose carriage gorgeously arrayed in silver stars and wreaths of flowers.
Franklin Hose Company, with a portrait of ABRAHAM LINCOLN on a large and handsome banner.
Kensington Hose Company, with steam fire engine, drawn by both men and horses.
Shiffler Hose Company.
Taylor Hose Company, with beautifully decorated hose carriage.
Tivoli Hose Company.
Band.
Lincoln Hose Company, with hose carriage.
Band.
Boys in Blue of the Twenty-fifth Ward.
Band.
Washington Engine Company, with ambulance.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Band.
Boys in Blue of Delaware.
Drum Corps.
Citizens of Delaware.
Media Geary Club.
Band.
The Union League of Camden, N. J.
The Union men of Allegheny County
Band.
The Trenton Loyal Legion.

AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

On the arrival in the square opposite the League House the scene was quite imposing as the people crowded together *en masse.* The brilliant dresses of the firemen mingling with the more sober shades of the citizens; the fluttering of the streamers and gay ribbons decking the fire machines; the waving of flags; the moving to and fro of richly-colored banners; the dashing of the Marshals around the outskirts of the crowd; the whole thrown into bold relief by the tall and sombre poplars that face the Club-house, made up a picture of a popular gathering worth remembering. There were not more, perhaps, than 10,000 people, all told, but there was no rabble among them, good order reigned over the crowd from end to end, and unanimity of feeling seemed to pervade it throughout.

When Parson BROWNLOW'S carriage drove up the plaudits were enthusiastic, and the old gentleman, pale, emaciated, scarcely able to salute them, rose frequently and bowed his thanks.

A rush was now made for the League House, into which all who carried badges were admitted. Among those who pressed through the crowd and up the steps, cheered loudly as they passed through, were Gen. Butler, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gov. Sprague, Gen. Burnside, Fred. Douglass, leaning on the arm of Theodore Tilton, Senator Harris, of New-York; Senator Chandler, Senator Benjamin Wade, of Ohio; Gen. Carl Schurz, J. S. Schultz, Esq., President Board of Health of New-York; Gov. Hawley, Gen. Bresbin, Hon. John Minor Botts, Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri; P. T. Barnum, and many others undistinguishable in the rush.

WELCOME TO PHILADELPHIA!

The delegates admitted, CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Reception on behalf of the League, addressed the assembled crowd from the balcony of the League House, being frequently interrupted by cheers for Gov. CURTIN, Mayor MCMICHAEL, who has returned to the city, BENJ. BUTLER, and the political leaders in Philadelphia, of the proper stamp, of course. Mr. GIBBONS said:

FELLOW LOYALISTS, FELLOW CITIZENS, FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: There was no loyal blood on their hands, and their souls were free from the guilt of treason. They had held fast to their integrity, although their homes had been desolated, their pleasant places laid waste and themselves and their wives and children driven into exile. The sympathy which the men of the North felt for them at that time was flashed from a million Northern bayonets, and pronounced by the mouths of Northern cannon. [Cheers.] He proclaimed it as the honest sentiment of the North, that when the South returned to her duty she must come in new robes, with new covenants for liberty, equality and justice, led by her own loyal Unionists, who are free from the guilt of treason. [Cheers.] What hope had they in the future or what security had they, if unpunished and impenitent traitors were to be reinstated in power by the arbitrary and besotted will of one man under a Constitution they had deliberately forsworn? The answer was already written in the blood of the murdered loyalists of New-Orleans. They, the men of the South, were here on the high and solemn mission of reëstablishing the American Union on the broad and sure foundation of equal and exact justice to all men. [Cheers.] It could stand upon no other. They could not be so unmindful of all the lessons of the past as to be led by vagrant politicians into another compromise with crime, instead of lifting up from degradation those who had been its victims. [Cheers.] He closed his remarks by a reiteration of words of welcome to the City of Philadelphia, where the holy experiment of a Government based on the equality of man had been inaugurated, and where that Government had been administered justly and in its purity by that illustrious man whose name alone strikes every traitor dead. [Loud cheers.]

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, having been designated to make the speech in response, came forward to the front of the portico to do so. Some one called for three cheers for him as "the greatest Radical of the South." Another called for cheers for "Dixie."

Gov. HAMILTON, in behalf of the assembled loyalists of the South, returned thanks for the welcome which they had received. He said it would be an unmixed pleasure to do so, were it not that they could not but remember the cause of their assembling. They had hoped that after the triumph of the national arms, those who had suffered so long would have some indemnity for the past, or at least security for the future. They had hoped to be permitted to return peacefully to their habitations, and to renew their associations with friends from whom they had so long been parted. But the experience of the last twelve months had taught them in bitterness of heart that the spirit which animated the rebellion was as rampant to-day as on the day when the rebels first drew the sword. [Voices—"That's so."] The proscription of all who sided the Government was as rampant and incorrigible at the South, as defiant, as denunciatory, as vindictive, and as cruel as it was at any period during the rebellion. Seeing this, and realizing that so far from being remitted to their homes, they were remitted to the same element which has sought their destruction and the destruction of the Government. Some of them who happened to be at the national capital deemed the time propitious to call on the Unionists of the South to send delegates to meet and consult together as to their own condition and that of the country. They believed that they saw not only danger to themselves, but a cloud though no bigger than a man's hand on the verge of the horizon, which might ultimately spread over the entire country. They therefore determined to make the call. The question then presented itself: Where should they meet? They knew there was not a congenial spot for them in all the South; no place where they could meet except they braved the fate of those who met in convention a month ago in New-Orleans. It had been truthfully said in one of the leading Administration papers that they would not have dared to meet on Southern soil. He who uttered that truth did not know how impotent it would be to attempt to disabuse the mind of the American people as to that oft-repeated falsehood that the South had returned in complete faith to its duty to the Government. But their eyes turned instinctively to the goody City of Philadelphia [cheers] where civil, constitutional liberty on the American Continent had its birth. They knew that here in the city of FRANKLIN and in the sight of old Independence Hall, they might meet and consult with the approving smile of its citizens. If not, where under Heaven could they go? [Voices—"Nowhere."] They had come assured of welcome; but that which they had received far outstripped their expectations. For that welcome he returned grateful thanks in the name of the loyal men here assembled, and of the loyal constituents whom they represented; of every man, woman and child of them, whether white or black. [Cheers.] This Convention had been called because they realized the fact that no practical principle of administration had been settled by the late contest. They had hoped that henceforward this Government would be such a Government as the fathers had intended it to be—one giving freedom to every human being within its limits, by placing on a sure foundation the rights of every citizen. But they found that they were only to be remitted to the tender mercies of States, which might, at their will and discretion, strike down the dearest human rights, while no protecting power was to be found in the Government. They therefore deemed the time auspicious to bring back the people to the primitive ideas of republican liberty, to organize a party, or rather to improve the organization of a party devoted to republican liberty and to bring it back to the simple platform of the constitutional rights of every citizen. That was why the Convention was called. They wished the assistance and counsel of all their brethren everywhere throughout the United States. They asked the loyal delegations that came here from the loyal States to give them the hand of welcome, to help them to renew their faith to the Government in a purer spirit than before, and to prove to all Presidents, Cabinets and councils, North and South, who were loyal to the Government, that they would be satisfied with nothing less than actual security or individual equality under the Constitution to all men. [Cheers.] If they could be met in that spirit their hearts would be with those delegations from the loyal States. As to their fortunes they had long since been expended, and they had nothing now to give to the cause but their lives and honors. [Cheers.] These they pledged never to cease in their efforts until they could strike hands with the people of the North on the broad basis of human rights—until they could say that wherever the American Constitution extended it covered none but freemen in deed as well as in name, practically as well as theoretically. [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. HAMILTON'S speech some one in the crowd called for three groans for the "dead dog of the White House," which was followed by a pretty general booing and exclamations of derision. Three cheers were given for Parson BROWNLOW and Gov. HAMILTON.

A SECESSION RELIC.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then came forward with a small gavel in his hand and said:

"I hold in my hand the identical gavel used in Charleston, S. C., when the Convention assembled there in 1860 for the dissolution of the American Union. [Derisive laughter and shouts of 'Throw it away.'] This is the gavel that called together that Convention which declared the American Union dissolved. [Cries of 'Break it up,' 'Throw it down here,' &c. Sir, (turning to Gov. HAMILTON,) I have the pleasure of tendering it to you for the purpose of calling together that loyal Convention which is to lay the foundations for the establishment of that Union."

Gov. HAMILTON accepted the gift, and then the presentation ceremonies were declared ended.

The gavel bears the following inscription: "This mallet was used by the first Convention of Southern Independence, at the Charleston Theatre, in 1860, by old BYARD, of Delaware. E. P. CUTLER, of Charleston, S. C."

The procession, after much confusion, was remarshaled and took up its line of march with music playing, banners waving and the bells of the fire engines ringing to National Hall.

NATIONAL HALL.

This large and commodious hall, located on Market-street, near Twelfth, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. At the rear of the large platform, where seats were arranged for the speakers and desks for the reporters, was a large, life-like portrait of President LINCOLN, the frame of the picture being neatly draped in mourning. Over this was a large canvas scroll bearing the words "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." Beneath the picture were the lines—

> "Pure was thy life; its bloody close
> Has placed thee with the sons of light—
> Among the noble hosts of those
> Who perished in the cause of right."

At the front of the stage was another scroll, pendant from the ceiling and reaching across the hall, on which was inscribed

"Welcome to Southerners,
Unstained by Rebellion, unawed by treachery."

In front of the stage a large space was partitioned off and supplied with desks for representatives of the Press, who were present from all parts of the country. From the centre of the ceiling there depended two large American flags, which drooped in graceful folds, the ends being caught upon the circular gas fixtures by means of which the hall is lighted. Flags were also festooned against the walls for the whole circuit of the rooms, forming a very handsome border for the paneling on the walls. Numerous mottoes hung around the room, of which the following were the most prominent:

"Treason defeated in battle shall not rule by ballot—

"We have rightly resolved that these honored dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."—*Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg.*

"I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."—*Jefferson.*

"There can be no neutrals—only patriots or traitors."—*S. A. Douglas.*

"Treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men."—*Andrew Johnson.* And yet you pardon, honor and reward them!

"When the wicked are in authority the people mourn."

"Shall the traitors who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies?"—*Andrew Johnson.*

"Treason is not an error to be forgiven; it is a crime to be punished, and must be made odious."—*A. Johnson.*—"We will fight it out on this line forever."

A bust of LINCOLN occupies a niche on the west side of the platform, and under it is inscribed: "Born of the people, well he knew to grasp the wants and wishes of the weak and small; therefore we hold him with no shadowy clasp; therefore his name is household to us all."

At the opposite end of the platform is a bust of WASHINGTON, to which is attached the motto: "Let your ambition, gentlemen, be to enroll your names among those over whose histories our hearts swell and our hearts overflow with admiration, delight, and sympathy."

On the walls was inscribed, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."—*Daniel Webster.*

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

At 1 o'clock the Southern delegates arrived at National Hall. They were escorted by the members of the Philadelphia Union League, and nearly all those who had previously joined in the grand procession. The extreme heat had, however, thrown the procession somewhat out of joint, and its march was not made with that degree of decorum which had previously characterized its progress. The delegations had also got a little "mixed" and out of order, but succeeded in making the haven in safety. As they entered the hall the assembled crowd cheered most lustily, particularly as some well-known face was recognized. When the delegations were finally seated in the body of the Hall they were found to number about 250 persons. The following States were represented: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. The escort having, with hearty cheers, bid the delegates "God speed" in their deliberations, proceeded in broken detachments down Market-street, and finally dispersed, a large portion of it finding its way back to the Union League rooms in Broad-street.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Col. WM. B. STOKES, of Tennessee, appeared at the Speaker's desk, and as soon as quiet was obtained, called the meeting to order, using the secession gavel before mentioned. He welcomed his Southern loyal brethren in a brief but forcible speech, alluding to the sublime patriotism which had made them steadfast to the old flag during the last few years of war and strife. The speaker was loudly applauded during his remarks. After reading the call, in obedience to which they had assembled, the speaker called upon Dr. SIDNEY, of Mississippi, to nominate a temporary Chairman. This was in accordance with the prepared programme, but an enthusiastic young gentleman from Maryland insisted upon nominating Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, for permanent presiding officer. The gentleman had not been "posted" as to the results of previous caucussing, but when enlightened by the Chair, withdrew his motion, and the previously prepared programme was adhered to. Dr. SIDNEY, after a few remarks, nominated Hon. THOS. J. DURANT, of Louisiana, as temporary Chairman, and amid loud cheering the nomination was approved. Mr. DURANT took the Chair, thanking the Convention in a few emphatic words.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

The next business in order was the selection of several temporary Secretaries, and while this was being done a fine brass band in the gallery commenced playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." As the first notes of that national air fell upon the ears of the assembly the Southern delegates rose *en masse* and greeted the welcome music with three hearty cheers and with waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The enthusiasm at this point was intense, and its manifestation exceedingly demonstrative.

OPENING PRAYER.

The Chairman here introduced Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of Mississippi, saying that in accordance with a custom which he hoped would never be departed from, the Convention would be opened with prayer. Mr. JACKSON then offered a lengthy prayer, the audience reverently rising and remaining standing until its conclusion. The reverend gentleman was remarkably emphatic in his manner and enunciation, and one would hardly have thought he was *asking* for blessings, but rather that he was determined to have them any way.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization produced some little amicable discussion, but it was finally arranged that each delegation should name one of its own number to serve on each of these Committees. This having been done, and WM. H. HEYDT, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Tennessee Legislature, appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

OUTSIDERS.

Shortly after the several delegations had taken their seats the doors of the Hall were thrown open, and the capacious room was soon filled with interested spectators. Guardian policemen stood at the gates and prevented the crowd from mixing with the delegates, and succeeded in maintaining the most perfect order. Indeed, the delegates went to work in a most business like manner, and manifested an earnestness and zeal in the transaction of the business before them which was highly commendable.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

Journalists from all parts of the country were in attendance upon the Convention, and fraternized considerably with the delegates. Nearly every New-York daily had its representatives there, and one morning paper, not hitherto remarkable for its energy and enterprise, had nine of its newsgatherers watching the proceedings from different stand points. The Committee of Arrangements had very wisely selected Mr. MCCLINTOCK, of the Philadelphia *Press*, to look after the comfort of newspaper men, and his arrangements were admirable. On reporting to that gentleman, each reporter was provided with a numbered ticket of admission to the hall, and on arriving there he found not only a convenient desk provided for him, but all necessary writing materials. Mr. MCCLINTOCK is entitled to the thanks of the entire fraternity.

THE NORTHERN DELEGATES.

While the Convention proper (the Southern loyalists) was in session at National Hall, the Northern delegates, who had been sent to meet them, held a meeting at the Union League Rooms. Nearly every Northern State was represented. Gov. CURTIN was chosen temporary Chairman, and several temporary Secretaries were selected. A Committee on Credentials, and another on Permanent Organization, was appointed. A motion to appoint a Committee to confer with the Southern delegates, and to unite with them in drafting resolutions and preparing an address, produced considerable discussion. Gens. BUTLER and BURNSIDE were in favor of the motion, but Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY, of Philadelphia, opposed the proposition in a most earnest and eloquent manner. He begged the Northern men to allow their Southern brethren to run their own machine, and not to make any attempt to force resolutions upon them, or in any manner to dictate what they should do or say. He said this was the one great thing the loyal Southerners had to fear. There were men at the North who seemed to think that these men were not competent to express their own ideas, but he for one wanted they should manage their own Convention in their own way. When they invite the Northern delegates to take seats in their Convention then it will be time for us to participate in their action. If we prepare resolutions now, it will be said that we forced them upon our Southern friends. Mr. KELLEY concluded by appealing in the name of Southern loyalists, that no such action be taken.

The motion was lost. A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning, was, after some little squabbling, adopted.

WHAT THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

It is understood that the Convention will adopt an address to the American people, which is now being prepared by Judge SHERWOOD, of Texas. It is said that this address is a masterly paper, and has been prepared with great care and deliberation. The situation, and all the great questions involved in it, are discussed therein, in an exhaustive manner. President JOHNSON himself receives no mercy. His past professions and his present course are treated with unsparing rigor.

The question of negro suffrage will also receive a great share of attention. The belief that the loyal negro is entitled to a vote is almost universal among the delegates. An effort will be made to have the Convention memorialize Congress to provide for the enfranchisement of the negro by an amendment to the Constitution, or in some other appropriate and constitutional manner. The effort will probably be successful, although it will encounter great opposition in some quarters. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has got the idea in his head that if the ballot is placed in the negro's hand his vote will be directed and controlled by his former rebel master. Hence, he is fairly and squarely opposed to it, and will make a stout effort to defeat the measure. He stands at the head of the opposition to the proposition and has great hopes of defeating the contemplated action of the Convention on that point.

It is thought the Convention will also memorialize Congress to reorganize the States lately in rebellion on a basis of loyal white suffrage. Most of the delegates hold that those States have no position in the Union, and that legislative action is necessary to get them in, the same as with the Territories. It is believed that to-morrow the Convention will invite the Northern delegates to sit with them. Unless these gentlemen insist upon doing a large amount of speech making, the Convention will probably adjourn on Wednesday afternoon. There are, however, some irrepressible speechmakers among the Northern men, and it is doubtful if they can be choked off. If not, then we shall have a prolonged session.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

There is considerable doubt as to who shall be President of the Convention, and considerable feeling is manifested among the delegates on the subject. Caucussing has been going on all the evening, and it is now understood that Attorney-Gen. SPEED has been fully agreed upon. Gov. FLETCHER has many friends here, all of whom have been working hard to secure the chair for him, and it is doubtful if they have quit the field yet. Intimations are thrown out that some sort of a trap will be sprung on the Convention this morning to run him in. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been talked of, but his well-known opposition to negro suffrage precludes all possibility of his being even nominated. If Parson BROWNLOW were only in good health, he would be the unanimous choice of the Convention for presiding officer.

TOO RADICAL.

On Sunday afternoon Parson BROWNLOW made a short address at the Union Methodist Church, which was characterized by his usual violence of denunciation of his opponents, in language more forcible than elegant. We overheard a gentleman remark, on the conclusion of the service, that he had been going to that church, man and boy, for sixteen years, but that he would never set foot within its doors again.

T. & T.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Organization of the Convention—Speeches by Col. Stokes, of Tennessee; Dr. Sidney, of Mississippi, and Hon. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana.

NATIONAL HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 3. }

The Southern delegates arrived at National Hall at one o'clock, and soon after CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., of the Union League, welcomed them to the Hall in a brief speech.

The number of delegates present was about 340.

Col. JOSEPH A. NEWNESS, of Kentucky, then called the Convention to order, and introduced Col. STOKES, of Tennessee, who said:

SPEECH OF COL. STOKES.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH: I now proceed to announce the meeting of the Convention of the true loyal men of the South. [Applause.] Some months ago, gentlemen, a few minor men of the South, who were then in Washington, saw that the time had come when the true loyal men of the South should convene and should declare their condition, their situation, political, moral and social. We believed that the time has arrived when there was a crisis upon us. And, gentlemen, we issued a call for the convention of the loyal people of the South to assemble in Philadelphia on the 3d of September. I will now proceed to read that call.

Mr. STOKES read the published call for the Convention, and then proceeded:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: At the time the call was made by the few whose names are there, they believed the time had come when the loyal people of the South should take action. Hence the call was made, and it has been clearly demonstrated. It is being demonstrated every day more clearly that the call was made none to soon, that the crisis is upon us, and that there are but two parties to-day in the nation; and the question before us to-day is whether loyal people, the men who saved the country and preserved the flag, who preserved civil and religious liberty, whether such men and such alone shall rule the country. [Applause.] You have met here, fellow-citizens and gentlemen, from the States lately in rebellion. You have met here to-day to perform one of the greatest works that has ever been performed in this nation. [Applause.] And I hope, and trust and believe that you are men of discretion, men of courage, men of judgment, and I know you are men who are full of patriotism; and I adjure you to stand by your country. [Applause.] This, gentlemen, is no time for mincing. The time has come for open and fearless words and acts. We are here to-day representing the loyalty of the South. We have delegations here from every State in the North—loyal men representing the loyal element of the North, who will unite with us and go hand in hand with us. United we meet the great political party of which the present Executive of the nation is the head. We meet them at the ballot-box; and whenever they attempt, as their leaders threaten, to crush us out and drive us to the wall, we want you of the North to help us and sustain us. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I will detain you no longer, as I desire to see the business for which the Convention met progress. I desire to see the Convention organized, and then we will go about our work, and when we go about it, I trust and believe we will go about it as men; that we will go about it fearlessly, feeling that we are in the right. Let us take a ticket clear through and check our baggage all the way, and not have to switch off the track to the right nor to the left. [Applause.]

Mr. STOKES then announced that Dr. SIDNEY, of Mississippi, would come forward and nominate a temporary Chairman.

HARMONY CALLED FOR.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, nominated Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, for temporary Chairman.

Mr. STOKES repeated his request for Dr. SIDNEY to come forward.

Mr. THOMAS—I have already made the motion that Gov. FLETCHER be temporary Chairman.

Mr. STOKES—I will remark, gentlemen, let us have harmony. [Applause.] You will pardon me a moment. We must be united. As I understood the programme which was agreed upon before I reached the city, it was that I should call the meeting to order, and that after a few remarks Dr. SIDNEY would come forward and nominate a temporary Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS said with that understanding he would withdraw his motion.

So Mr. THOMAS withdrew his motion, and Dr. SIDNEY came forward and said:

SPEECH OF TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: As I understand the organization of conventions, it becomes necessary for us to select as a presiding officer for the time being, until our organization is perfected, what is termed a temporary chairman; and, as Mr. STOKES has very properly remarked, it is a matter of very little importance who is temporary Chairman—with one single proviso, and that is that we must have in the entire Convention men of unquestioned loyalty. [Applause.] We must have in the subjects upon which we are called to deliberate, a class of men who have not only proved their loyalty to the Government by word, but have, as many of us have, proven it by lying in loathsome prisons and upon the battle-fields of the nation. But I will not detain you. I will come immediately to the point, and nominate for temporary Chairman that fire-tried and unflinching patriot THOMAS J. DURANT, of Louisiana. [Applause.]

Mr. STOKES put the motion of Dr. SIDNEY, and it was carried unanimously.

SPEECH OF MR. DURANT.

Mr. DURANT came forward and, on taking the chair, said: For this exalted and unmerited compliment, loyal men of the South, I thank you with sentiments of the deepest gratitude. The honor you have conferred upon me now will long live in my recollection in after years. It shall linger in the greenest spot of memory's waste—for more protracted discourse, nor time nor place do now adhere. We should rather, and more appropriately, proceed at once to the execution of that patriotic and solemn duty which has called us together from the various and remote regions of our beloved South. [Applause.] I will, therefore, invite you to make such motion as will complete the temporary organization which is necessary for the preliminary purpose of this Convention. I presume it will be necessary, in the first place, to appoint one or more temporary secretaries to record your proceedings.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES.

The following temporary secretaries were elected:

Western Flint, of Missouri; E. C. Taylor, of Georgia; Thomas W. Conway, of Louisiana; A. M. Crane, of Winchester, W. Va.; A. N. Campbell, of West Virginia; G. C. Baylor, of Georgia; Judge Lanman, of Tennessee, and Albert Mace, of Maryland.

OPENING PRAYER.

Mr. DURANT rose and said that in accordance with a custom, never, he hoped, to be deviated from in a convention of loyal men, the proceedings of this body would be opened by prayer. He introduced Rev. J. W. JACKSON, of Philadelphia, who offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty ruler of the universe, Creator of all men, we approach Thee in the name and pleading the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, the atoning sacrifice of the interceding High Priest for all men. In thy good Providence, these men of the South—faithful to the Government of their fathers—to the principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the national charter proclaiming the civil rights of all men—have met in the birth-place of the nation, to confer together with their brethren of the North in relation to the great questions growing out of the bloody strife of over four years of rebellion, inaugurated in the interest of the colossal sin of American Slavery. Bless the deliberations of this body. Inspire the understandings of the individuals composing the Convention that their speech may be such as becometh men deliberating in the fear of God over the imperiled interests of constitutional government. We give Thee humble and hearty thanks that Thou hast preserved their lives in the midst of past dangers too terrible for human speech to portray. For the sake of the Union of these States upon principles of liberty and equality, they have hazarded property, personal liberty, yea, even life itself. Many of them have pined in dungeons, fled to caves and caverns of the earth, wandered away from the homes of their childhood, the graves of their ancestry, accepting willingly bonds, scourgings, imprisonments, exile, death, rather than the surrender of their constitutional birthright, the inheritance of a continent consecrated to republican government under one flag, the home of the oppressed of all nationalities. They weep for brothers fallen in the conflict. They tremble before the future, threatening the loss of all for which patriots have suffered and died. Lift up their bowed heads; strengthen their hearts, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. Thou wilt not permit that the dead, fallen in a struggle so holy, shall have died in vain. The voice of brothers' blood, martyrs for liberty and law, crieth to Thee from the ground, and precious shall their blood be in Thy sight. Thou wilt hear, judging the poor of the people, saving the children of the needy, breaking in pieces the power of the oppressor. O, God! Thou hast been good unto this nation, and for all Thy goodness how terribly have we requited Thee. With a high hand and an outstretched arm have we sinned; framing iniquity by law; oppressing the poor; robbing the hireling of his wages; perverting judgment and justice, and degrading Thine image into a thing to be bought and sold in the market place. But Thou, leading us by thine own right hand and strong arm, hast delivered us. Thou didst make the path of justice the only way of national safety, and the wrath of man to praise Thee in the unloosing of every yoke, the breaking of every bond. Now, O God! we look to Thee, warned by Thy judgments. Incline our hearts to learn righteousness; teach this people that righteousness exalteth a nation, and that sin is a reproach to any people; that Governments are ordained by Thee to be a terror to evil doers, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil, to be a praise to them that do well; that if we obey not Thy voice, Thou wilt utterly cast us off. Teach this people, to whom Thou hast committed the reins of civil government as to none other, to execute righteous judgment in Thy fear, and by righteous legislation to secure to all people to whom Thou hast in Thy providence appointed this land for a heritage the blessings of equal rights before the law. Bless, we pray Thee, this one Government by the people in its Executive, legislative and judicial departments, that they to whom we committed the authority and interests of a great nation, may lead peaceable and quiet lives in all godliness and honesty, learning the will of the people and the will of God. Inspire the people with a love of country that many waters cannot quench, nor the floods drown. Keep us as a nation faithful to the interests of humanity, in the preservation of that form of Government whose perpetuity can only be secured by equal and exact justice to all.

Oh, our Father, we commit to Thee all our National and social interests. The earth is Thine and the kingdom thereof. Indue these thy servants, in Convention assembled, plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live, and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity. Preserve the lives and health of their families during their absence. Overrule the strife and debate among us as a people, to the honor and glory of Thy great name—to the establishment of justice—the insurance of domestic tranquillity, the promotion of the public welfare, and to the security of the blessings of Liberty to all classes of the people, and to their posterity forever. Amen.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. WARMABLE, of Louisiana, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee by the Chair, of five members on Credentials.

An amendment was moved that a Committee be selected consisting of one from each delegation, and that each delegation have power to select its own Committee.

The amendment was accepted and the motion agreed to.

The following is the Committee on Credentials:

James A. Bell, of Texas; Gen. Harris H. Thomas, Tennessee; Wm. R. Crane, Louisiana; Geo. Gilmer, Virginia; Gen. R. S. Northrop, West Virginia; G. W. Ashbam, Georgia; D. H. Bingham, Alabama; R. C. Gwathney, Kentucky; J. H. Field, Mississippi; Gen. Rogers, Arkansas; H. K. Turniss, North Carolina; Gen. A. W. Dennison, Maryland; John Adams, Delaware; C. L. Robinson, Florida; D. C. Forney, District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one from each delegation, was appointed—each delegation to choose its own member. The following is the Committee:

Tennessee, A. J. Fletcher; Georgia, James L. Dunning; Mississippi, R. O. Sidney; Texas, C. Caldwell; West Virginia, John H. Atkinson; District of Columbia, Max Conheim; Missouri, Gen. Madison Miller; Maryland, Henry Stockbridge; Florida, Cornelius Custis; Alabama, Jerome J. Hinds; Arkansas, Gen. Rogers; Delaware, John A. Alderonee; North Carolina, Daniel D. Goodloe; Louisiana, H. C. Warmath; Kentucky, H. W. Hawes, Virginia, George Rye, of Norfolk;

After the announcement of the Committees the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Meeting of Northern Delegates—Temporary Organization.

After the last of the procession had filed past the Union League House, the delegates from North-ern States met in one of the rooms of the building to effect an organization. This was done by the election of Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, as temporary Chairmant, (which was subsequently made permanent,) and of the following-named gentlemen as Vice Presidents:

Maine, Samuel Cony; New-Hampshire, Gov. Smith; Vermont, Lieut.-Gov. A. B. Gardner; Rhode Island, Gov. Burnside; New-York, Senator Harris; Connecticut, Gov. Hawley; Ohio, James A. Garfield; New-Jersey, Gov. Ward; Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron; Indiana, Senator Lane; Illinois, Senator Yates; Michigan, Gov. Crapo; Iowa, James W. Bright; Wisconsin, Gov. Fairchild; Minnesota, Gov. Marshall; Kansas Sidney Clark; California, Cornelius Cole; Oregon, Senator Williams; Nevada, James Rily; Colorado, Dr. Evans.

Subsequently, the name of Ex-Gov. HENRY DUTTON, of Connecticut, was substituted for that of Gov. HAWLEY.

The following gentlemen were chosen Secretaries:

Mr. Duncan, New-Hampshire; Mr. Shaffer, Illinois; Charles O. Rogers, Massachusetts; William B. Nunn, Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Williams, Indiana; H. B. Wilson, New-Jersey; R. B. Hinton, Kansas; Theodore Tilton, New-York.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On motion of Senator SPRAGUE, of Connecticut, one from each State and Territory was appointed to select officers for a permanent organization, of which Committee Gov. BURNSIDE was appointed Chairman. A Committee on Credentials was also appointed, consisting of the following:

New-Hampshire, E. L. Goddard; Vermont, George Wilken; Massachusetts, Eliphalet Trask; Rhode Island, Seth Bedelford; Connecticut, A. H. Warrington; New-York, Hiram Walbridge; New-Jersey, Thomas P. Carpenter; Pennsylvania, W. H. Armstrong; Ohio, B. R. Caldwell; Indiana, B. W. Oakley; Illinois, Lieut-Gov. Brass; Michigan, I. E. Fenney; Iowa, W. Chipman; Wisconsin, Gen. Sweat; Minnesota, Chas. D. Golten; California, Wm. Higley; Nevada, W. D. Lanowe; Colorado, W. T. Shaffer; Dakota, Geo. Edmunds; "Boys in Blue," Gen. J. F. Hartrauft; Union League, Isaac H. Bailey; National Union League of Soldiers and Sailors, Maj. Doughty.

E. P. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

CHEERS FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

After a recess of half an hour, to allow the Committee to be formed, the Convention reassembled, when three cheers were proposed and given for Senator WADE, of Ohio, three more for the next President of the United States, and three more for Gen. BUTLER.

Debate arose on a proposition to appoint a Committee on Resolutions; Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, opposing the motion as premature, and as calculated to give the impression that the Southern Convention was dictated by the Northern, and Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, sustaining it.

Without taking any action upon it, the Convention adjourned till 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

TEXAS.

The Feeling Caused by Gen. Kiddoo's Report on the Freedmen—The Defeat of Hon. John Hancock, Candidate for United States Senator.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

Advices from Texas evince much complaint of the reports from Gen KIDDOO to Gen. HOWARD, of ill-treatment of the freedmen. The Houston *Telegraph* flatly pronounces them false, and doubts if they were really made as reported.

The defeat of Hon. JOHN HANCOCK for United States Senator from Texas, was owing to an accusation against him in the Conservative Union Caucus, by Major LANGLEY, of Gen. CANBY'S staff, that Judge HANCOCK sought while a Union refugee the post of Brigadier-General in the United States Army for the purpose of leading an invasion of Texas.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

On the Way from Buffalo to Cleveland.

A Joyful Good-Speed by the Buffalonians.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations at Silver Creek and Erie.

The Party Among the Western Reserve Radicals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE RECEPTION AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 3.

Except at New-York and Philadelphia the reception at this place was the most tremendous outpouring of people that has taken place yet. Main, Morgan and Delaware streets were almost completely blockaded by the jam, who cheered incessantly. Windows and the tops of all buildings along the route of procession were crowded with ladies who joining with men along the sidewalks in their unbounded enthusiasm, gave additional animation to the scene.

THE STREET DECORATIONS.

There was no end to decorations, nearly every house and store making display of some kind. Long before the distinguished party arrived at the stand which had been erected and decorated with exquisite tact.

THE SCENE ON NIAGARA-SQUARE.

A steady tide of human beings poured into Niagara-square, the whole space becoming a vast mass of people, the magnificent display of flags and mottoes, comprising every variety of decorations, hung from windows and roofs of all neighboring buildings. When the President's carriage came in sight, the people who had congregated about the speaker's stand in Niagara-square, almost rent the air with their vociferations, which underwent no abatement until Mr. JOHNSON ascended the platform. Three tremendous cheers were then given his Excellency, who responded in a bow and then became seated until all the carriages drove up and he was surrounded by his party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 3.

The enthusiasm of the people increases as the Presidential party progresses on its tour.

THE PEOPLE'S WELCOME.

There can be no accurate description given of President JOHNSON'S reception to-day. From the time he arrived at Buffalo until he reached Cleveland, his reception by the people all along the road was an ovation of unparalleled magnitude, which culminated at this point in a tremendous explosion of enthusiasm. Without any exaggeration, I consider the mass of human beings assembled together this evening in front of the Kinnard House the largest collection of people I have ever seen in one place at the same time.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BUFFALO.

The party left Buffalo at 1 P. M., and arrived here at 9. The crowd which assembled at the depot to bid the party "God speed," were enthusiastic in the extreme, and fairly made the building shake with their vociferations.

The President, Secretary SEWARD, Gen. GRANT and Commodore FARRAGUT, and, indeed, all of the notables on the train, were cheered over and again, after which they moved off amidst the universal acclamations of ten thousand people.

RECEPTION AT SILVER CREEK.

At Silver Creek the demonstration was of the most substantial character, and seemed to be free from all unwholesome adulation. The President was escorted to the amid the plaudits of the people, and made a few characteristic remarks.

DOINGS AT DUNKIRK.

There can be no mistaking the character of the demonstration at Dunkirk. It seemed as if the whole county had assembled, and each one was trying to see who could make the most noise. Cannon were fired from various points, *feu de joies* of double-headers were set off, bells were rung, and men, women and children hallooed and hurrahed for joy; flags were flying from all the public buildings, and many private dwellings were tastefully decorated. The reception at this place was very fine, and the President made a most excellent speech.

AT ERIE, PENN.

The hugest demonstration of the day, however, was at Erie, where the whole county had assembled, and where HEISTER CLYMER was making a speech. The roar of cannon and the shouts of the people upon the arrival of the train were perfectly deafening. I met several old citizens, who informed me that it was by at least one-half the largest crowd of people ever collected in that part of Pennsylvania. The train waited here nearly half an hour, and in response to the continued calls of the assemblage, the President ascended the platform and made quite an extended speech.

AT ASHTABULA, OHIO.

At Ashtabula, BEN. WADE'S home and Gen. GARFIELD'S district, a large concourse of people had assembled, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. In response to repeated calls the President made brief remarks.

AT PAINSVILLE, OHIO.

At Painsville, another strong Radical place, the President made remarks to a large crowd, at the end of which he was heartily applauded.

Thence to Cleveland the run was short and pleasant.

To the Associated Press.

THE BUFFALO DELEGATION.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, Sept. 3.

The President this morning accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis. He will leave Chicago on Friday morning for Springfield, stopping at the latter city till evening, then take the train for St. Louis and spend next Sunday there.

This morning the President was waited on by a delegation from Buffalo, with Ex-President FILLMORE as their Chairman. It is composed of the Mayor of the city, Hons. Messrs. GANSON, E. G. SPALDING, HATCH, HUMPHREY and others.

Col. O'BEIRNE, Deputy Marshal of the District of Columbia, has performed the ceremonial duties, in the temporary absence of his Chief, with his usual courtesy and gentlemanly address.

DEPARTURE FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

NINE O'CLOCK—We now leave for Buffalo. There was no cheering at the station, but hats were lifted in token of respect. On the way, groups here and there saluted the excursionists.

AT TONAWANDA.

We have stopped a few minutes; Ex-President FILLMORE introduced the President to the crowd,

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. W. D. L. JUDD said:

MR. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—In behalf of my fellow-citizens, I welcome you to our locality and section upon the ground that you are legally, lawfully and constitutionally the Executive of the American Republic; and may you stand and live to see that Constitution brought forth circling the whole United States, as our fathers made it for us and our children who come after us. [Cheers.]

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied: Through your honored Chairman, gentlemen, please accept my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome. It will not be expected of me to make a speech on this occasion. I can only return my thanks, and say that I feel grateful for these demonstrations of approbation and respect for one who has at least tried to serve you faithfully. Your chairman has alluded to the Constitution. I leave it in your hands; I leave it with you, the people in whom I have always confided. [A VOICE—"We will take care of it with you as our leader."] The Constitution, Union and flag of the country are in your hands; there I know they will be preserved. Thanking you for this welcome, I bid you farewell.

Gov. SEWARD was called for, and he appeared and introduced Admiral FARRAGUT, who was cheered. There were vociferations for Gen. GRANT, who was not forthcoming.

FORT PORTER—9:40 o'clock.

A salute was fired.

It may here be recorded that the day is beautifully bright and the atmosphere of pleasant temperature.

AT FORT ERIE.

BUFFALO—10 o'clock.

At Fort Erie was noticed the residence of the American Consul, Hon. F. N. BLAKE. Three flags were here displayed—one for the President, one for Gen. GRANT and one for Admiral FARRAGUT.

ARRIVAL AT BUFFALO.

We were met at the depot by thousands of people and with cheers. The streets through which we passed in carriages were lined with spectators, who cheered the President, GRANT, FARRAGUT and the other excursionists. Many of the houses were tastefully adorned with flags and transparences. Thousands of the people of both sexes, and all ages and conditions, were anxious spectators. Cheers and waiving of handkerchiefs were frequent from the sidewalks and windows.

AT NIAGARA-SQUARE.

The procession, after passing along the principal streets, reached Niagara-square at 11 o'clock; there it was received by the military in long lines, music meanwhile playing. All was excitement. The scene was of the most animating character, and brilliant in appearance. The President's party were conducted to a tastefully-adorned platform, and after comparative order had been restored, Ex-President FILLMORE introduced the President, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT INTRODUCED BY HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. PRESIDENT: The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of welcoming you and your distinguished Ministers and the gallant officers of the army and navy accompanying you, to the hospitalities of the City of Buffalo. This duty is the more grateful to my feelings, and the more honorable to you, Sir, as I am authorized to speak in the name and on behalf of not only the city authorities, but also of all our citizens, without distinction of party or sect. All have cordially united in this testimony of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. They know and appreciate your patriotic devotion to the Union during the darkest days of the rebellion. When Senators and Representatives in Congress threatened treason, and your own State swung from her moorings under the Constitution, and drifted into the turbid stream of secession, you stood like a rock in the midst of the ocean against which the waves of rebellion dashed in vain. Still standing erect while the tempest howled and the waters surged around you, you firmly resolved that the Union should be maintained. Since the war, new issues have arisen, of which it would not be proper for me to speak on this occasion; but I think that I may venture to assure you in the name of all that, however we may differ as to the best mode of accomplishing it, yet we are, with few exceptions, anxious to see the Union restored under the Constitution, and harmony and commercial intercourse and fraternal love again uniting the North and the South; and the sooner this can be accomplished the better for the country. Every intelligent man knows that until this is done our credit cannot be established abroad and business to a certain extent must be paralized at home. As matters now stand, all is doubt and uncertainty, and no man can safely predict what may happen next month or next year. Such a state of uncertainty is a national calamity. But I will not detain you longer. This vast multitude that stand before you are anxious to hear the words of the man they have met to honor and not mine; and, therefore, with sincere prayers that your journey may be a pleasant and safe one, I repeat the cordial welcome to our city, and regret that your stay is necessarily so brief. Allow me the honor to present you to our citizens.

At the conclusion of the address, three cheers were given for the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and through you to the vast concourse that stands before me, I feel incompetent to present in language sufficiently descriptive of the feelings and emotions produced by this reception. But if I were disposed to make a speech, and time would permit me to do it, notwithstanding I might be overwhelmed by your manifestations of regard and respect, yet I say that the mind would be exceedingly barren, the genius exceedingly dull that could not give utterance to something on an occasion like this. [Applause.] I am free to confess to you that since I started on this tour from the Capital of the Government toward our place of destination in the West, the demonstrations that have been made by the great mass of the people are to me exceedingly flattering and gratifying, for I am nothing but a mortal man, and man is susceptible to flattery, and perhaps loves it. While I admit this defect and imperfection of our nature, I trust in God that I have discrimination and discretion enough to see the difference between manifestations for the simple man, and what the emergency and the momentous occasion brings forth. [Cheers.] There is no one who can be mistaken in the signs of the times. The American people have undertaken the great work. There was a rebellion commenced some time since, the particulars of which I will not narrate on this occasion. This Government commenced with its strong arm to put that rebellion down. In the beginning of the effort certain purposes were avowed and declared, for which the rebellion should be put down, and that was when the rebellion was suppressed, peace should be restored, that the war should cease, and that we should again become one people and renew all the avocations of peace, of commerce, of trade, of mechanics, and in fine, of all that pertains to civilization and makes the people great, [loud cheers,] as has been very kindly remarked here to-day by your distinguished representative, whom I have known from character for years, and slightly in person; and to receive through him this cordial welcome is peculiarly gratifying. [Cheers.] In the midst of this struggle since the rebellion commenced, and when it seemed to me the clouds of our political horizon were most lowering, he, while in a distant country, far removed from home, read the *exposé* that had been made, or the message that had been submitted to the Congress of the United States, and sat down and penned a letter of encouragement to me, enunciating and reiterating the doctrines it contains, tendering across the great deep his encouragement to stand by the Constitution and the flag of my country. [Cheers.] On receiving at such a time that letter, I assure you it was peculiarly encouraging to me; for sometimes when surrounded with great points of difficulty, the strongest arm and the stoutest heart will yield and give up. But, thank God, with encouragement from a quarter like this, and with the approbation manifested by the great masses of the people, so far as I have met with them, it renewed and increased my confidence that the understanding and intelligence of the great mass of the people will settle this question, and that the Union and Constitution of the country will be preserved. [Cheers.] As was truly said, in the beginning of the struggle I placed myself behind the Constitution of my country as the great rampart of freedom—[cheers]—and by it I have stood undeviatingly to this moment. It has been said that I have abandoned those who elected me, and I am charged with treason; but if the men before me look into the hearts of my opponents and into mine, they would see who the traitors to the Union and the Constitution are. [Cheers.] I started in this struggle in opposition to those who were trying to divide the Government of the United States, and who made themselves the leaders in the South. There I have stood. I was determined that when this great circle of the Union—this magic circle of freedom—was attacked, whether from the North or the South, my business was, as far as in me lay, to protect and defend it. I have stood against the attacks that were made from the South. I stood there until victory perched upon our standard—until the army was dissolved, and until the rebels came forward to acknowledge their error and confess that the sword—the arbiter which they had selected—had settled the question against them. In a spirit of magnanimity they said to their sister States and to their fellow-countrymen, that they were willing to accept the terms of the Government, to be obedient to the Constitution, and to receive the protection of the Union. They wanted to be a part and parcel of us again. I said this: "Obey the Constitution, submit to the laws, and let us all become one people again!" The work progressed. The States met in Convention and revised their Constitutions; their Legislatures assembled and did the three things required of them, and in those three things the Cabinet participated, and one of them was your distinguished fellow-citizen, the Secretary of State, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, and what was then said to these people who acknowledged their error. We said to them "Rescind your ordinances of secession." They did it. We said to them "Abolish all obligations in the shape of debts contracted for carrying on the rebellion." They did it. We said to them, "Furthermore, we must have a great national guarantee that no one State could touch or interfere with." What was that? It was the ratification of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery now and forever within the jurisdiction of the United States. They did it. Now that the apple of discord is removed; now that they are willing to accept of our terms; now that they acknowledge obedience to the Constitution and the laws; now that they are willing even to help in the payment of the debt that has been incurred in the suppression of this rebellion; now that they are willing to take up the flag of the United States and the Constitution of the country, let us go together to a common altar—and let all else perish—for the preservation of the Government. It was not in my nature or in my heart to say under those circumstances that they were not a part of the Government. I said, as others have said, they are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. They are our kindred and we theirs. We are part and parcel of a great whole. The parts are as essential to the whole as the whole is to the parts. This great Government cannot get along without the South, without the North, the East and the West. Large as it is, it is not large enough to divide. We should have no division, but go on with the work of restoration and resume our career of prosperity and greatness. Now treason has been charged against me, but against whom would I commit treason? I have filled every office in the Government, and for that reason should I play the traitor? I have acquired all

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

NEAR THE END OF THE SEASON.

Mountain Monument to the Memory of Lincoln—Death Again Among the Fauna—Beautiful Weather—Indoor Enjoyments—Cosmopolitan Society—New Route.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

An addition has been made to the family of hills whose names are borrowed from the statesmen of America. A respectable mountain in the vicinity of the Crawford House has been called Mount Lincoln, and will probably go by that name for many years to come, or at all events till we get short of mountains and have to rechristen a few. No one will begrudge our martyr President a place in this noble pantheon of nature. Better, perhaps, than monumental brasses and graven effigies is this breezy sort of immortality; but it is impossible to deny that all the best places have already been taken. In history Mr. LINCOLN will occupy a better position than he has been able to attain in geography. The difference in feet between Washington and Lincoln is alarming—more than the difference between the men—and our next hero, whatever may be his merits, will even fare worse. After all, is it not rather a dreary fashion, this naming of mountains after personages? Were it not better to cling to such small romance as yet hangs about the original Indian names? One-half the terror inspired by our monitors is in their sonorous nomenclature. Do you suppose the Russians would have *fêted* the officers of the *Miantonomah* if that vessel had been called the Clay, or the Adams, or the Clinton? Not a bit of it. There is nothing like giving the foreigner a good mouthful at once. Hear him sputter over Chocorua, and Winnipiseogee. He'll never forget such titles, but these hills are as easy as the newspaper to him.

A BEAR MAKES A BEAST OF HIMSELF.

In a former letter I have recorded the death of poor Nellie, the pet deer of the White Mountain House. Death has otherwise been busy with the fauna of these parts. The tame bears at the Glen and the Crawford Houses have gone to their long homes. One of them got savage after being "denned up" for the Winter, and was immediately converted into pomade. The other, I regret to say, fell a victim to habits of intemperance. He was partial to the bottle, and was encouraged in this weakness by thoughtless tourists, who were pleased with the fatal facility which he exhibited in tearing off the string, drawing out the cork and swallowing the contents. At first it was lemon soda that tickled his palate, but it was observed by profound topers that he speedily acquired a relish and a preference for beer, winking knowingly when he saw the label. The consequence was that every one gave him beer. In a short time his gait became unsteady, and it was with difficulty that he steered clear of stumps. His nose changed color, and his paws trembled; his temper became uncertain, and could only be mellowed and equalized by many morning drinks. At length the Winter came, and this abandoned bear, neglecting the precautions of his kind, unable to sleep through the dreary months as his parents had done before him, to awake refreshed in the Spring; indifferent to food, reckless of exposure, and blind to the awful results of his mad career, was found one night in the gutter in a hopeless state of inebriation. He was conveyed to the nearest station, and the inspector at once sent for medical aid; but it was all in vain. A bald-headed hostler (he had a strange antipathy to people with luxuriant hair) attended his last moments, and from him I learn these few faithful particulars of the immediate cause of death. The besotted creature had, it seems, borrowed a stable lantern, and, in his lust for liquor, had emptied its contents. Not satisfied with swallowing a pint of kerosene and a yard of wick, he proceeded, with the vitiated appetite of a drunkard, to devour the brass work and polish off the globe. Death, of course, was the result of these excesses.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

I have nothing more to say on the subject of bears at present. Day after to-morrow we commence shooting partridges. They abound here. I saw one three weeks ago on the road only about fourteen miles off. It was very strong on the wing, and in fact decorated a young lady's hat in a very becoming and gamey manner. I have no doubt that some one will bag her before the season is over.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

The weather is beautiful, and the hotels appear to be in the height of the season. They are wise who select the Fall for the time of their holiday. It is preferable to the Summer, inasmuch as one may venture out in the daytime without fear of sun-stroke. Exercise is now delightful. I need scarcely say that it is always amply rewarded. In every direction there are walks of matchless beauty—scenes that are fully equal to any that have ever been described in the guide-books. The whole face of nature, too, is changing. The dark, sullen green of the spruces and firs is softened now with the ripening splendor of the maples. In a few weeks the hill-sides will be one mass of gorgeous, trembling color—intense and brilliant even in shadow. No wonder that there is a large sprinkling of artists among the new arrivals. Difficult as it may be to combine such effects, they must always fascinate the eye with their broad, massive grandure. The cool, clear nights are not less beautiful than the days. In defining the outlines of the mountains, they are even better; and all intermediate distances are touched with rare magic.

> "The swimming vapor slopes athwart the glen,
> Puts forth an arm, and creeps from pine to pine,
> And loiters, slowly drawn."

IN THE HOUSE—MUSIC.

For those who prefer indoor delight, there is the open fire or stove, with delicate guests gathered around it warming their fine wits and indulging in that wonderful *persiflage* which is the privilege of the sex. All girls are pretty by the firesides. It becomes them, and their conversation, thawing out amazing mysteries of thought and felicities of expression; and developing that mouse-like quickness of observation, which, whilst it shuns the light sees very quickly all that is going on in it. How differens is it with a man. A fire to his indolent nature is either an excuse for snoring, or more still, a mark to shoot at. He is restless in its presence; cannot sit in his chair with decorum, does not know what to do with his great long legs; and aggravates himself and every one else. There is the parlor too, and the piano for those who are of a gallant and sentimental turn. And very excellent music is sometimes heard there. We have had Mr. S. B. MILLS for several days, and he obligingly responded to the demands of the ladies. We have even enjoyed an advantage over New-York inasmuch as we have heard several of the new pieces which Mr. MILLS has written for the Parepa concerts, and which have not yet been played in public. In a vocal point of view we have not been so fortunate; but one evening, at all events, we had the pleasure of hearing Signor PATANIA, who, in addition to being the most delicate and faithful portrait painter in America, is also an amateur singer of more than ordinary merit. Before leaving the subject of guests let me here say, ungraciously I know, that the *quality* of guest has decidedly deteriorated this year. None but the hardy could be expected to survive the ordeal of last season. No gentleman could possibly be expected to go to a place where four were compelled to sleep in a room—two in a bed; and even a blackguard would object to pay metropolitan prices for this sorry accommodation. This is beginning to tell.

MIXED REPRESENTATION.

Unless you are certain of your man, it is best not to talk too much in these mountains—if you are from New-York. It is, however, good for the soul's edification to hear the conversation that takes place. The *habitués* are for the most part from the New-England States, with a sprinkling from the Border and Southern States. Boston looms up magnificently, and Philadelphia ceases to be an object of ridicule, except politically. Our Southern friends are no longer overpowering in numbers, and the hotel clerk who modeled himself on this peculiar type of humanity has in consequence become civil. New-York heretofore has been but poorly represented, but her sons and daughters this year are beginning to assert themselves, and it is evident that in a short time they will swarm in every nook and corner of the range. The hotel-keepers foresee it, and are doing what they can to make things comfortable. But the old monopolists do not take to it kindly. Nothing can be more impressive or suave than to hear a gentleman from Massachusetts compliment a gentleman from Pennsylvania on the beauty and proportions of Philadelphia, unless indeed it be the eloquent fervor with which the gentleman from Pennsylvania descants on the merits of the great organ, the sylvan solitude of the Common, and the general moral salubrity of Boston. I have been touched to the quick by this hearty reciprocity of appreciation, and have eagerly tried to put in a good word for New-York. With singular unanimity, however, they both unite in decrying our precious Gotham, and in denouncing it in such a way that I have almost felt ashamed of coming from there. It seems that there is an immense deal of badness in New-York, that the streets are too numerous and too long; that the rents are too high; that the mode of life is demoralizing; that the Park is too sunny, and cannot come up to the Common, or the Waterworks for a century; that—in a word—New-York is an upstart, fed—reluctantly, I suppose—from the superfluities of other places, and unworthy of serious consideration. It is in vain that I extol the beauties of the Frog Pond, and refer to the Alpine grandeur of Wassahicon. There is not a purr to be got out of my opponents. It is only their own tickling that produces that result. The Southerners please me better, for if they hate New-York—and I really think they do—they execrate Boston, and despise Philadelphia. So, although my feathers are temporarily ruffled I can generally manage to indulge in a surreptitious crow before the subject is dropped.

May New-Yorkers, with their cheerful, well-bred ways continue to multiply here and elsewhere. If they are not quite so godly as the rest of the world, they are at least more entertaining—and that is something.

NEW ROUTE.

Let me conclude this rambling screed with the suggestion of a route not laid down in any guide book. It is from New-York and affords a variety of scene with almost absolute freedom from dust. If then you desire to visit the White Hills take one of CROMWELL'S steamers to Portland. They are propellers of a thousand tons, with state rooms that leave nothing to be desired. The attendance and fare are thoroughly good and ample. The range of coast skirted by these vessels is in the highest degree interesting, and purely as a sort of sea trip it is the nicest and best out of New-York. The boats—the *Dirigo* and the *Franconia* leave twice a week—on Wednesday and Saturday. They arrive in Portland (a sad and awful scene) in time for the morning train to Gorham, by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from thence the Mountains, beginning with Mount Washington—are easily and quickly reached. The steamers time is about thirty-six hours, and not a minute will be regretted.

C. B. S.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

TRAMPS AMONG MOUNTAINS AND LAKES.

Lake Avalanche and its Picturesque Beauties—Lake Colden—Camp Solitude—A Wading Incident—Good Bye.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORTH ELBA, Essex County, N. Y.,
Saturday, Aug. 6, 1866.

From the representations which had been made to us at Adirondack, by parties who had visited Lake Avalanche, it was a matter of doubt whether it could be passed, though the confident prediction that no lady could get over the ground to it, even the Senorita pooh-poohed at, after what we had encountered at the Indian Pass. But we deemed it prudent to send the guides on in advance, where, after selecting a site for a camp JAKE and CHARLEY were to proceed north to seek out and mark a path to Clear Pond, (from which point to SCOTT'S a good path existed,) and old BLINN was to return to lead us to Lake Avalanche. The guides having taken their departure, we concluded to make a tramp on our own account. We crossed the Opalescent and followed up the southern bank of that stream on the Mount Marcy trail. The Opalescent has a rapid descent and for a distance of three-quarters of a mile that we walked, it abounds in picturesque beauties.

THE GIPSY GORGE FALLS.

Three beautiful waterfalls were successively reached, the last of which, for its size, can hardly be excelled for its beauty and that of its surroundings. As it appears from below, a massive rock fully sixty feet in height, has been rent asunder, leaving parallel sides distant from each other about eight or ten feet. This forms a chasm of about twenty feet deep from the front, with its sides varying about fifteen degrees from a perpendicular. Over the rocks and down the chasm the waters of the Opalescent tumble sixty feet, and almost from the height they are dashed into white spray, scattering drops of which fill the atmosphere below the fall, and there, under the bright sunlight, are illuminated with the rainbow's colors. The fall has worn out a deep basin in the granite below, into which bold and picturesque rocks protrude, while from each of its sides is a steep ascent covered with rich and luxuriant foliage. We remained for over an hour in admiration of the view; and even then we only left because it was near time for Old BLINN to be back to the camp. The fall, beautiful as it is, like most of the picturesque localities in the Adirondacks, is without a name. That it should no longer be nameless we called it the Gypsey Gorge Falls.

RETURN TO CAMP.

In returning, we walked down the rocks in the bed of the Opalescent, instead of following the trail. At times we were compelled to leave the stream and clamber along the face of rocks, which rose up on either bank sometimes to a height from fifty to seventy-five feet, which was always a difficult task, and sometimes was attended with danger. The consciousness of danger aroused the Señorita's enthusiasm, and once, when walking along a narrow shelf of rock scarce six inches in breadth, holding on with one hand to a small bush, and by the other aided by the Acrobat who was in advance, she turned to me with face flushed with the exertion, but with eyes full of enthusiasm, saying "Oh, isn't this fun!"

LAKE COLDEN.

We reached the camp simultaneously with Old BLINN, who stated that they had reached Lake Avalanche with the provisions, and had selected a spot for a camp, and that JAKE and CHARLEY had then gone on with the intention, if they could get through to Clear Pond, to go to SCOTT'S and return with a stock of provisions to that point before coming back to our camp. But BLINN had dismal accounts of the ground on which we were to travel; and though Lake Avalanche was but two miles distant, he was confident that we could not reach it with ladies in less than four hours. But we donned our packs and made a start. A few moments we were at the foot of Lake Colden. It is a beautiful sheet of water, irregular in shape, with a length of nearly a mile and a breadth at the widest part of nearly three-quarters of a mile. On the west and north it rests on the base of Mount McIntyre, and on the east on a southern spur of Mount Colden. Between the mountains the outlet of Lake Avalanche discharges into it. Landlocked as it it, its surface is scarcely disturbed by high winds. It is said to be very shallow, and this was so far confirmed by the Acrobat and the Russian, who, the evening before, while bathing in it, waded about thirty rods into the water without getting more than leg deep. The view of the lake is one of rare beauty in its composition of mountain, forest, rock and water. After a tarry of a half hour we started for Lake Avalanche, following a trail on the east side of the lake marked out last year for ALFRED B. STREET, who, having vainly tried to reach the head of the lake on a raft built by his guides, which could not be used because of the shallowness of the water, was compelled to walk over such ground as he had never seen before. We followed in his footsteps. Loose blocks of granite have fallen from the mountain side down to the margin of the lake, and in the notch between the mountains through which the outlet of Lake Avalanche flows. If these were still bare, they would present an uneven, rocky surface, with sharp angles and large openings over every rod. But sufficient earth has become deposited in these to support the growth of trees, and over nearly the whole remaining surface of rock an exuberant growth of mosses has accumulated. Up and down these mossy surfaces the tourist must climb, with the certainty that no matter how much care is used, the moss, often too weak to bear his weight, will give way, and his legs penetrate the surface to their full length on their way through the earth toward China. To this must be added "slashes" of fallen trees, whose sharp dry limbs and treacherous footholds must be encountered together. At last we reached Lake Avalanche, and in half the time prophesied by Old BLINN. Over the foot of the lake we crossed on the trunks of a slash of dead trees which were floating in it, and which formed a bridge anything but ornamental or safe. Thence we walked up the west bank a distance of fifteen rods to our camping ground, where we commenced to build our shanty—undoubtedly the first ever made on that lake.

HOW A SHANTY IS CONSTRUCTED.

As it may be of interest to know how a shanty is constructed, I will describe the one which, under the superintendence of Old BLINN, we built at Camp Solitude, on Lake Avalanche. Against the trees, about twelve feet apart, two crotched stakes about seven feet high were placed upright, in the crotches of which a pole was lain horizontally. Ten poles of about ten or twelve feet were then cut, one end of which was laid on the cross-pole with the other end resting on the ground. These formed the rafters of our roof. For a covering the bark of spruce trees was peeled in lengths of six feet, with widths varying from three and a half to four feet, according to the circumference of the tree peeled. It is rare that a woodsman fails to peel the bark of a tree in a single piece. These pieces of bark were laid out flat over the poles, commencing at the bottom first, and those above were lapped over like a shingle roof. Thus laid they form a durable and water-tight roof. When only protection from the dew is sought, boughs are laid on the poles. The two sides of the shanty are either left open or are closed up by strips of bark stood up against the edge of the roof, or by boughs cut from trees for the purpose. A level piece of ground near a spring or body of water is always selected as the site for a shanty if it is possible to be obtained. On the ground fresh hemlock twigs are regularly lain overlapping one another to a depth of three inches. Over these a woolen or India-rubber blanket or both are laid, and this with a pair of woolen blankets as a covering, forms a bed that is soft, elastic, warm and wholesome—good enough for a magnate, and on which king and beggar alike would soundly sleep. Three or four feet distant from the shanty's open front is the camp-fire, made up of two green logs a few inches separated from one another, between which, dry or green fuel as occasion may require, is placed when burning brightly. The flame sometimes reaches a height of three or four feet, and on a wet night, whatever rain may beat into the shanty from the front is soon dried off by the fire. Shanties vary in size and form, but are all built on the same general plan.

LAKE AVALANCHE.

But let us leave these minor themes and write of Lake Avalanche. Twenty-nine hundred feet above the sea, walled in on the east and west by mountain masses with perpendicular faces on either side, with approaches to it from the north and south guarded by topographical difficulties which make a journey to it one which well may turn back any but an enthusiast in the admiration of the beautiful in nature, it has there for ages peacefully rested, unknown until a quarter of a century ago. And though it has a place on the local maps, its hidden beauties and massive grandeur but few have seen, and none have ever published to the world. It is the highest body of water of any magnitude in the State, and probably on this part of the continent. It is attenuated in form, being about a mile in length, with an extreme width of an eighth of a mile at its centre, from which it narrows to a few rods at either end. On the west, a spur of Mount McIntyre presents a precipitous face of some hundreds of feet in height, which, at two points, descends perpendicularly into the lake, leaving us margin of ground on which to pass. On the east side Mount Colden has also a high, precipitous base, and over a quarter of a mile of its length is in the waters of the lake. Except where the precipices descend into the water, there is between their bases and the lake a surface of ground covered with masses of granite overgrown with trees and mosses, the topography and vegetation being of the character I have already described as existing on the trail from the foot of Lake Colden, north. The finest view of the lake and its surroundings was from our camp on the west side. From that point it can be seen to its head, with trees following the rise of the land to the north, beyond which the blue peak of a mountain, several miles distant, rises above the intervening height. To the right the high precipice, which forms the base of Mount Colden, rises to its height, 800 feet above the water's edge, whence the mountain slopes to the east at an angle of about 45 degrees, presenting an almost flat surface to the point toward the summit where the inclination becomes too great for the eye to pass further. This western surface of Mount Colden is, to a large extent, bare of vegetation down to the brink of the precipice, the "slides" of loose rock and earth and trees, which, generations since, perhaps, fell down the mountain into the bed of the lake, having left wide strips of granite exposed, which extend almost to its summit. It is probably the occurrence of these slides into the chasm of the lake, at a period more or less remote, which has given to the water the name of Lake "Avalanche." The exposed rock presents a variety of color, extending from a bright white to a deep brown, with intervening shades. Portions of the rocky surface of the mountain to the north of the slides are rugged and picturesque, and below, on the margin of the lake, a thrifty growth of spruce and birch and other trees add to the beauty of the picture. At times the surface of the lake is as smooth as that of a mirror, and reflects the landscape in all its beauties, but, except with a high wind from the north, there is seldom more than a light breeze, which comes through the notch to slightly ripple the surface of the lake.

THE ECHOES—CAMP SOLITUDE.

But the solitude of the situation and the emotions inspired by it are incomparable. No living thing except a few insects are to be found within the chasm. The lake is said to be without fish. The stillness was hardly disturbed by the rustle of the leaves. The tread of our feet was upon cushions of moss. There is a consciousness of complete isolation from the world, and everything that pertains to civilization, except the few accessories of nomadic life which the tourist carries with him. The sound of Old Blinn's axe in felling trees was echoed back to our camp with a distinctness that was wonderful. We discharged our fire-arms, and the sound went crashing up the gorge back and forth between the granite walls, in echoes which lasted several seconds. Opposite the main precipices of Mount Colden, we halloed to, and catechised and abused the echo, which was ready with its responses, and would always have the last word. And when I sang in succession the first, the third, the fifth and the eighth notes of the musical gamut with the third, the echo would sing the first, with the fifth, the third and with the eighth the fifth, in complete harmony. There we remained for a night and parts of two days, never wearying of the prospect of the lovely stillness of the situation; and when at last we left Camp Solitude, it was with emotions of sadness.

There, within the gorge of Lake Avalanche, the despairing misanthrope can find a seclusion where neither the cholera, nor duns, nor newspapers, nor the rinderpest, nor constables, nor poor relatives, nor the dog-distemper, nor scandal, nor beggars, nor internal revenue assessors, nor hand-organs, nor politicians will ever reach him. And, in the solemn stillness of the place, in lonely communion with nature, he will soon work off the mental bile which destroys his happiness, and will return to the world loving it, with all its faults, more than he had hated it.

WADING EXPERIENCES.

About 1 o'clock of the next day after our arrival at Lake Avalanche, JAKE and CHARLEY returned, having successfully passed the lake and found their way to Clear Pond, to which point they had blazed a trail. Thence they had gone on to SCOTT'S, and returned with provisions which they had left at the pond. On their route they had a shot at a bear, while he was running from them over a hill, but the distance was too great, with a revolver, to make the shot effective. Soon we packed on our loads and started. Fifty rods up the west side of the lake we reached a point where the perpendicular face of the rock descends into the water, and which presented a front of about thirty-five feet, by which we passed with but little difficulty on the trunks of dead trees which had fallen into the lake. Twenty rods further on we reached a similar place where no such facilities were afforded, and the only alternative was to wade, though the bottom was of mud covered with sunken limbs and roots, and, at the deepest part, over three feet deep. And here was fun. Donna MARIA and the Señorita, each in turn, were carried across astride of Jake's back, with their arms hugging him affectionately about the neck, while he steadied his burden by holding them by the legs. With one exception, to be named presently, the men waded through, getting their trowsers' legs wet, notwithstanding the precaution they took to roll them up. And now as to the exception in wading. Last Spring I purchased some Shaker flannel underclothing. They were loose and roomy. But successive washings had so shrunk their proportions that it was only by great coaxing that the classic extremity of the shirt could be made to reach the ornamental band that is sewed on the top of the drawers, and the latter had become painfully tight about my legs, though they are by no means of herculean proportions. To roll up my trowser legs was possible; but the legs of the drawers—there was the difficulty. They could be moved only in a downward direction; and as I did not desire to wholly remove my nether garments, I concluded that I also had better charter JAKE as an ambulatory ferry-boat. In a moment I was astraddle of his back, with arms about his neck, while he held me firmly by the legs. JAKE moved from shore. The ballast was evidently too high up on the craft to admit of steady motion. He went deeper and deeper in the water and mud. Suddenly, as he was taking a long step to get over a deep hole, his foot caught in a sunken limb, and he stumbled forward! Now, I do not say that I pitched headlong into the water, nor do I say that quicker than I could count half I found my arms up to the elbows in mud; I do not wish anybody to infer that I know what is on the bottom of that lake; nor do I assert that for a moment I was [illegible] end up in the air, with JAKE pulling me in a reverse direction from the centre of the earth. This, however, I will say, that quick upon JAKE'S stumble, I did experience a whirling sensation; that I was conscious of swaying forward, with my head in a periphery, of which JAKE'S feet were the centre. I acknowledge that for a moment I became oblivious to the beauties of the surrounding scenery, and for an instant lost sight of it; and I do admit also that when JAKE succeeded in pulling me out of the—hem!—I mean when he assisted me to the bank, I was not as scrupulously neat and gorgeous in my appearance as I am when I sit for my photograph; whereat the whole party roared with laughter for a quarter of an hour, though I did not see anything to laugh at. But I do not say that my clothes were in any wise damp that day.

PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Nearly an hour was occupied in getting to the head of the lake, though the distance walked was less than a mile. Thence our trail led up a rise of ground, which formed the watershed in the notch between the waters of the Hudson and the St. Lawrence. This discovery on our part confounded the geographical belief in North Elba, where everybody supposed that Lake Avalanche had an outlet to the north through a stream which, for that reason, had been called there Avalanche brook. The precipitous front of Mount McIntyre continued up nearly a mile on our trail, and to Avalanche brook, where we encamped near a beautiful cascade, it was almost always within sight of charming episodes of scenery. Here we built a fine bough shanty, during which Donna MARIA signalized herself by catching over thirty fine trout within an hour, in the pool below the cascade. During the night we again heard the scream of a panther, but we were too sleepy to bother our heads about the animal further than to see that a good camp-fire was burning.

CLEAR POND.

After breakfast next morning we started for Clear Pond, following the pathless trail marked out by JAKE and CHARLEY, which led up and down a succession of hills, through brushes and bramble, and mires and swamps and slashes, and over trees and rocks—a tiresome task, which we were glad to see the end of when we reached the pond. There we took a two hours' rest for dinner at a shanty built by JAKE last year.

Refreshed, we again tramped on and reached SCOTT'S about 4 o'clock to receive the congratulations of our friends; but in such a plight! There was hardly an outside garment worn which had not been torn at least a half dozen times, to be mended and remended; while the artist and NIMROD reached home, one with the sole of his shoe tied under his foot and the other with a boot which had a leg and sole, but no upper leather. With the exception of the Russian, whose bread always would fall butter side up, there was not one in the party who would not make an elegant figure-head for a rag fair.

RETURN TO SCOTT'S.

We had been six nights and seven days absent, traveling over some of as bad ground as ever mortals had to get over. Each day every one of the party had their feet soaking wet from morning to night, and we slept in open shanties; but no one took a cold or suffered any indisposition but fatigue; and this was more than compensated for by the enjoyments of the tramp.

MAINE.

Bowdoin College—The Village—Bath—The Anniversary of the Popham Settlement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

There is much that is novel and interesting in Maine. The immense extent of sea-coast—not repellant rocky bluffs, nor shoal beaches—but with numerous bays and deep indentations into the land surprises the visitor. Every few miles of the whole coast nearly, presents a fine capacious harbor. The numerous wooded peninsulas and islands abounding give great variety and beauty to the scenery. Inland no State has so many rivers and lakes, the most of which are scarcely known even to New-Englanders. These give beautiful landscapes, and afford inexhaustible supplies of water-power. Her forests and fisheries are mines of wealth. The intelligence, enterprise and hospitality of the people, present them as among the best types of the New-England character. No stranger can visit them without receiving a cordial greeting. Such we emphatically have enjoyed here in this beautiful inland town. The broad and well shaded streets, the tasteful residences and pleasant grounds impress a stranger favorably. At this point the Androscoggin River pours its full volume of water over two precipices of so goodly a height as to excite the admiration of the lover of nature, and almost lead the manufacturer to violate the Ninth Commandment. This is partially used by a saw-mill and a cotton factory. The latter is now receiving such additions as will make it a large establishment. But not a tithe of the power is used. There is enough power here to build up two or three Lowells.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Bowdoin College, named after one of the Governors of Massachusetts, whose Legislature established the institution, is the great attraction of the place. It was founded in 1802, and has had four Presidents, the last of whom, Rev. LEONARD WOODS, resigned the last year, after having most usefully and acceptably filled the office for twenty-seven years. The college edifices are large and tasteful, and occupy a beautiful plat of eighty acres. The fine Gothic building in the centre is the chapel and library. The walls of the former are frescoed with copies of some of RAPHAEL'S paintings. The library is a collection of some 16,000 volumes, well arranged, and some of them are rare and valuable. The productive funds amount to $150,000, and when a legacy is paid will reach $200,000. The College has about 1,150 living Alumni—so that it may be called a power in the land.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Brunswick contains also the library and archives of the Maine Historical Society, and here its Corresponding Secretary, Rev. EDWARD BALLARD, D.D., a man deeply versed in Indian lore, and many of the warm friends of the Society reside. This Association has been the means of gathering much valuable material illustrating the history of the State. There is a rich field open to this Society for historic research, especially in the line of the Aborigines and their antiquities. In the illustration of these they are meeting with great success. This department of our history is one of great interest and importance, and should receive the attention it deserves, that all the relics of those interesting nations formerly peopling this continent may be rescued from threatened oblivion.

Four years ago this Society resolved to celebrate the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Popham Colony, the first English settlement in New-England. The celebration awakened great interest, called out a large audience, and produced considerable discussion. The friends of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies feared that their claims to New-England *primo-geniteur* were about to be presumptuously questioned, and attacked the new position of the Maine Historical Society with great vigor and no little bitterness. This controversy has been continued till the present time, and the addresses at the celebration yesterday had some relation to this controversy. But we will not anticipate.

POPHAM ANNIVERSARY.

A large train filled with passengers, bound for the site of Fort Popham, came down the Kennebec Railroad, and having received large accessions here, soon landed its living freight at the neighboring maritime town of Bath. This pleasant little city of ten thousand people, with its busy ship-yards and bustling commerce, its tasteful churches and public buildings, and neat and pleasant residences, is well worth a prolonged visit. But time forbids our lingering. The large crowd of excursionists, some 2,500 in number, boarded the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Starlight*, and were conveyed down the pleasant waters of the primitive Kennebec, to Sabine Point, the site of the Popham Colony which landed here 259 years ago. Here one hundred and twenty Englishmen, under the conduct of Capt. GEORGE POPHAM and RALEIGH GILBERT, took possession of the country under the charter of King JAMES granted in 1606—built a fort, mounting twelve guns, erected fifty houses and made other improvements connected with the occupation of the country. The point is beautiful and well adapted for settlement. The well is still shown which was dug and used by the settlers. Near at hand is a large lake of fresh water, nearly circular in form, and half a mile in diameter, separated from the ocean by a narrow belt of sand on one side, and a rocky ridge on the other. Parties are about erecting a large hotel near it, and anticipate its becoming a favorite Summer resort. The Federal Government is now building a large fortification of massive granite upon the point, which will entirely command the mouth of the Kennebec. Numerous islands lie seaward, and the ocean, with numerous sails in sight, presents a scene of unusual beauty and interest.

The large party having landed and assembled in front of the Commandant's house, B. C. BAILEY, Esq., of Bath, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. After prayer by Rev. J. O. FISKE, Rev. SAMUEL F. DYKE, of Bath, delivered the opening address. After speaking of the influence which colonization had exerted upon the civilization of the world, he adverted to the various efforts made to colonise this Continent, and the apparent reservation of the Northern part of it, to the English people, that they might introduce a higher and purer form of society than prevailed in the Southern portions. The speaker claimed for the Popham colony the precedence as the first Christian colony in New-England.

Hon. CHARLES J. GILMAN, of Brunswick, followed with an elaborate argument, showing that the great charter of April 10, 1606, was the source of all the English settlements in America—that under it, the settlements of Jamestown, Va., and at this point, were made the following year, and that every subsequent charter and grant made by Kings JAMES and CHARLES, was founded upon a relation to this. This point was presented with clearness and ability, and the friends of the Popham Colony feel that here is the strong bulwark of their claims, and that until this charter can be invalidated, these are as impregnable as the massive fortress rising to throw its protecting shield over the spot they venerate. Speaking of the indisposition of the friends of the Massachusetts colonies to admit the views of the friends of Popham, the speaker said: "We do not propose to multiply words with our Massachusetts friends. But we invite them to unite with us in a more thorough investigation of the early voyages, and to a more complete and intelligent comprehension of the incipient movements of English civilization in America. The field of historic research is open to all. The *truth*, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, we want. Nor should *State* prejudice, nor *religious* prejudice, nor *local* prejudice excite unfriendly criticism, or stimulate useless crimination. The pursuit is too noble. The objects to be gained too valuable to admit or tolerate the exercise of the lower passions. We have assembled here to-day—not to magnify this spot, nor to over-estimate the importance of the Popham Colony. We desire it may be distinctly understood, that the colony is associated with the *first* charter of Virginia; that here was possession and occupation, that here was the first English Government on these shores. Here a Constitution and laws were administered and executed. Here RICHARD SEYMOUR pronounced the precepts of our holy religion. Here the flag of old England waved, the expression and exponent of that power which only a century and a half later was destined, under the leadership of brave and heroic WOLFE, on the Heights of Abraham, to triumph over the army of France." After a glance at the various discoveries and attempts to colonize the American Continent, the speaker answered the objection urged that the colony failed to become extinct, by showing that in connection with the Charter of 1606 it answered all the ends of the diplomacy of that day, and established the English title to New-England, and was an important and essential link in the great chain of possession by which it was maintained.

Pertinent addresses were also made by JAMES W. BRADBURY, Esq., of Augusta, Me., and by Hon. JOHN Y. SCAMMON, of Chicago, Ill., which, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, were necessarily brief. The Committee would do well in future to secure one or two hours longer stay for the company. After a brief survey of the peninsula, which occupies so famous a niche in our Colonial Cabinet, the party returned on board the steamers, and between a lunch for the physical man and the detail of historic incidents, of which this section is so fruitful a field, the return voyage was short and pleasant, and the company separated with an increased interest in the history of the Popham Colony and deeper respect for its founders.

VIATOR.

The Industrial Interests of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Journal.

A highly figurative yet very practical document of much value has just been issued from the office of Hon. OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the State. It is entitled "Statistical Information relating to certain branches of Industry in Massachusetts, for the year ending May 1, 1865." The record which it presents of the industrial prosperity of the State is very gratifying. The first report of the kind, published in 1838, exhibited an annual amount of industrial products of eighty-six millions of dollars. In 1845 it had increased to one hundred and twenty-five millions. In 1855 it had reached the sum of two hundred and ninety-five millions, and is now augmented to five hundred and seventeen millions of dollars. Thus the last decade exhibits an increase of 72 per cent., while the population during the same period increased only three per cent. This result has been arrived at during a period when the country has been subjected to the strain of a distressing war, with a large proportion of our industrial classes changed from producers to consumers.

A comparison of some of the leading products, as exhibited in the abstracts of 1855 and 1865, is presented below, which shows largely increased results, with the single exception of the whale fishery:

	1865.		1855.	
	Value.	Capital.	Value.	Capital.
Cotton	$54,436,881	$33,293,936	$26,140,538	$31,961,000
Calico and Delaine	25,258,703	4,222,000	5,213,000	1,900,000
Woolen	48,430,071	14,735,830	12,105,574	7,305,500
Paper	9,060,521	3,785,300	4,141,847	2,564,500
Rolled and sheet iron and nails	8,836,502	2,827,200	5,512,616	2,242,825
Printing and newspapers	5,358,148	1,119,400	1,351,318	749,568
Clothing	17,743,894	4,634,448	9,061,896	2,770,600
Tanning and currying	15,821,712	4,994,933	10,934,416	4,152,426
Boots and shoes	52,915,243	10,067,474	37,459,923	....
Whale fishery	6,618,670	5,879,862	7,606,998	14,546,543
Mackerel and cod fishery	4,832,218	3,768,701	2,829,640	3,696,436
Horses, oxen and cows	19,154,790	....	15,423,521	....
Hay	13,195,279	....	8,762,317	....

There has been quite a marked reduction in the number of hands employed in the cotton and the boot and shoe manufactories. The number employed in cotton in 1855 was 34,787; in 1865, 23,678; the number employed in boots and shoes in 1855 was 74,326; in 1865, is 55,160. This decrease is doubtless owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery. On the figures given, Secretary WARNER remarks:

"The aggregate amount of industrial products for the year ending May 1, 1865, surprising as it is, and exhibiting as it does a grand total of $517,240,613, being over a $1,500,000 for each working day in the year, with a capital of $174,499,950, and giving employment to 271,421 persons engaged in manufacturing, and 68,636 in agricultural pursuits, well illustrates the indomitable perseverance of a people whose national productions have been said to be only "ice and granite," and whose industry, united with intelligence, has not failed to win substantial triumph over the disadvantages of soil and climate."

Bristol County leads in the manufacture of cotton, and Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Hampden, Berkshire and Hampshire follow in the order named. In the manufacture of calicoes and delaines Essex returns the largest amount; next Bristol, Middlesex and Worcester. In woolen goods, Worcester stands at the head, Essex next, Middlesex, Berkshire, Hampden and Norfolk following. Worcester leads, too, in shoddy. Middlesex makes the most carpeting, and the most hollow ware and castings; Suffolk the most locomotives, steam engines and boilers; Bristol by far the most shovels, spades, forks and hoes; Worcester the most plows and agricultural implements; Suffolk the most hoop skirts, and the most paper collars; Berkshire manufactures the largest amount of paper, Hampden, Worcester, Norfolk and Hampshire following in the order named; Suffolk produces most of the organs, melodeons and pianofortes made in the State; Middlesex the most watches and jewelry, Bristol and Suffolk next; Essex is far ahead on hats and caps; and Suffolk on clothing, being the principal seat of its manufacture; Suffolk and Hampden are the chief manufacturers of firearms; Middlesex is the principal seat of India-rubber manufacture; Essex is the leading boot and shoe county, Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk and Plymouth following. In the mackerel and cod fishery Barnstable stands undisputably the first, with a value of $2,224,403, against $1,684,052 in Essex. In the whale fishery Bristol leads. Middlesex and Norfolk are the great brewery counties. Middlesex produces the largest value of fruit and Worcester of hay. The latter county is also the foremost in horses, oxen, cows, &c. In beef, pork, mutton, veal and swine Middlesex stands highest, also in milk. Worcester and Middlesex are two of the greatest agricultural as well as manufacturing counties in the State.

The aggregate manufacturing values of the counties are as follows:

Barnstable	$8,090,022	Hampshire	13,143,957
Berkshire	24,951,496	Middlesex	88,102,442
Bristol	55,038,314	Nantucket	281,265
Dukes	545,310	Norfolk	36,771,397
Essex	81,107,926	Plymouth	17,632,246
Franklin	7,938,522	Suffolk	86,349,174
Hampden	28,016,816	Worcester	76,271,724

Steamboating on the Lakes—Propellers and their Early History—Losses, &c.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 30.

Last Spring we gave a brief review of the early career of our lake steamboats, and what became of them. The following may be considered a correct though brief narrative of those of the propeller class, commencing with those first built, and the years they were brought into commission.

During the latter part of the year 1841 and in the Winter of 1842 the *Vandalia* was built at Oswego, and commenced running early in the Spring of that year, and was the first propeller that traversed the lakes. She came out sloop rigged, commanded by Capt. HAWKINS, and left Oswego in April. She arrived in Cleveland on the 23d of that month, and reached Detroit the day following. She was 150 tons burden, and in 1846 was enlarged and her name changed to *Milwaukee*. Her tonnage was increased to 320.

The propellers *Chicago* and *Oswego*, each 150 tons burden, were built at Oswego, and came out also in 1842. These three propellers were all that commenced running in that year, and were the first that ran on inland waters.

The propeller *Hercules*, a brief history of which we gave in a recent issue, came out in the Spring of 1843, and the *Samson*, in the Summer of that year. The *Hercules* was 275 tons burden, the *Samson* 250 tons. Two additional ones came out this same year from Oswego, named the *New-York* and *Racine*, 150 tons burden each. The *Emigrant* was built at Cleveland, and also commenced running during the Summer of 1843. She was brig rigged. In 1845 her machinery was taken out and she was converted into a brig, and lost that season on Avon Point. The *Independence* also came out in 1843, and was 262 tons burden. In 1845 she was hauled round the Sault Ste Marie Falls, and placed on Lake Superior. She was lost in 1853.

The *Porter*, originally the steamer *Gen. Porter*, was built in 1838, and reconstructed into a propeller in 1844. She plied only a short time and retired. The *Oregon*, 345 tons, and *Phœnix*, 350 tons, were built at Cleveland, and went into commission in 1845. The *Princeton*, 425 tons, built at Perrysburgh; the *Detroit*, 200 tons, built at Detroit; the *Syracuse*, 315 tons, built at Oswego; *Henry Clay*, built at Dexter, 315 tons, and *Ireland*, 310 tons, built at Kingston, C. W., all came out during the year.

The *Phœnix* was burned on Lake Michigan in November, 1847, below Sheboygan, with the loss of 190 lives. The *Princeton* was lost in Lake Erie in 1854.

The number of propellers rapidly increased in 1848, which will be seen by the following list, all of which commenced running that year: The *California*, 496 tons; *Pocahontas*, 420; *St. Joseph's*, 420, were built at Buffalo. The *Earl Cathcart*, 363 tons, and *Queen of the West* were built at Malden, C. W. The *Oneida*, 345 tons, *Lady of the Lake*, 320, *Cleveland*, 343, were built at Cleveland. The *Goliah*, 262 tons, was built at Palmer, and the *Odd Fellow*, 250 tons, at Grand River, in this State. *James Wood*, 400 tons, was built at Dexter; *Genesee Chief*, 400, and *Ontario*, 350 tons, at Rochester. The *California* was lost at Point au Pelee, in September, 1856. The *Goliah* was lost in 1847, on Lake Huron, and all hands, it was thought, by explosion. The *Pawgasett*, 320 tons, *Manhattan*, 350 tons, and *Boston*, 350, were built at Cleveland and came out in 1847. The *Oneida*, referred to above, was lost with all hands in Lake Erie, in 1850.

Since 1847 this class of steamers have largely increased in tonnage, their models have been much improved, and their numbers are legion.

AN AURORA BY DAYLIGHT.—A gentleman in Bloomingburgh, Vt., says that on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, there was seen a most beautiful exhibition of the Aurora Borealis. The sky was filled with light, fleecy clouds, and the sun, although not obscured by clouds, seemed dimmed by the atmosphere, while at the west the "streamers" or "needles" were flashing with great rapidity and distinctness. This they continued to do for some half hour or more. There had been a brilliant aurora the night before.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SWINDLING ON A LARGE SCALE.

An Old Dodge Revived—A Raid upon Fashionable Boarding Houses—List of Places Robbed—How the Thing was Managed—Arrest of the Guilty Parties.

During the last few weeks very many of our most respectable up town boarding house keepers have been mysteriously robbed of clothing, jewelry, etc., in large amounts. The Police were informed from time to time of these occurrences, but were unable to effect the arrest of any of the guilty parties, until yesterday afternoon.

On Saturday, while Special Detectives KING and LYON, of the Essex Market Police Station were walking through one of the avenues, they observed two young men lurking suspiciously about the front walk of a very stylish looking dwelling house. Their movements were not exactly satisfactory to the officers, and thereafter they followed them until the arrest was accomplished.

It appears from the prisoner's confession that they were in the habit of consulting each of the daily newspapers, and clipping therefrom all the advertisements under the head of Boarding. The most respectable of these houses were noted in a memorandum book as the basis of future operations. They would then go to one of these houses, and while one of them engaged the attention of the lady of the house, the other would gather up whatever of value he could lay his hands upon. Watches, chains, lockets and money, and ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, are said to have been taken by these men in large quantities.

The following are checked off in a list of four hundred and ninety-one houses in the memorandum-book already referred to: No. 149 East Forty-ninth-street; No. 129 East Twenty-eighth-street; No. 228 East Thirty-sixth-street; No. 207 East Thirty-fourth-street; No. 116 East Thirty-first-street; No. 60 East Twenty-eighth-street; No. 33 West Twenty-seventh-street; No. 138 East Twenty-seventh-street; No. 130 West Twenty-sixth-street; No. 240 West Twenty-fifth-street; No. 272 West Twenty-fifth-street; No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street; Nos. 36, 54, 73, 200, 239, 400 and 408 West Twenty-third-street; Nos. 47 and 71 East Twenty-third-street, (the former twice;) No. 23 West Twenty-second-street; Nos. 40 and 248 West Twenty-first-street; Nos. 49 and 98 East Twenty-first-street; Nos. 56 and 194½ East Twentieth-street; Nos. 99 and 182 East Nineteenth-street, (the former twice;) Nos. 21, 25 and 27 West Eighteenth-street; No. 77 West Seventeenth-street; No. 85 East Seventeenth-street; Nos. 22, 42, 46 and 119 West Sixteenth-street; No. 132 East Sixteenth-street; Nos. 329 and 339 West Fifteenth-street; Nos. 71, 91, 161 and 189 West Fourteenth-street; Nos. 8, 28, 32 and 146 East Fourteenth-street; Nos. 50, 108 and 114 West Twelfth-street; Nos. 34 and 92 West Twelfth-street; Nos. 55, 57 and 183 West Eleventh-street; No. 59 East Eleventh-street; No. 12 West Tenth-street; Nos. 155, 166 and 199 East Tenth-street; Nos. 13, 30 and 40 East Ninth-street; No. 70 West Fourth-street; No. 15 Ashland-place; No. 15 Bond-street; No. 120 Madison-avenue; No. 39 West Washington-place; No. 13 Livingston-place; Nos. 33 and 46 Stuyvesant-place; No. 15 Irving-place; Nos. 8, 17 and 24 University-place; No. 87 Clinton-place; Nos. 103, 107, 117, 152 and 154 Waverly-place; Nos. 18, 19, 26, 74 and 107 St. Mark's-place; No. 220 Second-avenue; No. 110 Fourth-avenue; No. 76 Fifth-avenue, and No. 516 Sixth-avenue. Doubtless, from each of these houses articles of more or less value have been stolen.

Yesterday morning the accused went into a certain boarding-house in Fourteenth-street, and asked to be shown to the rooms advertised in one of the morning papers. The landlady suspecting nothing, took them up stairs and showed them a suite of rooms, with which they expressed their delight and satisfaction. One of them then proceeded to question Mrs. —— at great length upon the terms, &c., while the other quietly slipped into the room of a rebel Ex-Colonel who happened to be stopping at the house temporarily, and thence very quietly took the Colonel's best dress coat, valued at about $75. Wrapping it around his body, beneath his own coat, he rejoined his partner, and the pair left together. The detectives were in waiting at the corner below, and as soon as they saw their men leave the house they instantly arrested them. Upon being brought to the Essex Market Police-Station, they gave their names as HENRY MILLER and WM. BERNHARDT. The former is 23 and the latter 22 years of age. They are of very genteel appearance and fine address; each speaks four languages fluently. They have, no doubt, in a short career made away with goods to the value of thousands of dollars. They admit their guilt and seemingly expect to be severely dealt with. They are held at Essex Market, until other parties who have been victimized may have an opportunity to call and identify them.

THE NASSAU BANK CASE.

Justice Dowling Opens Court to Receive the Prisoner—A Request from the District-Attorney—The Prisoner Non Est—Final Disposition of the Case.

On Saturday afternoon, Inspector CARPENTER, of the Metropolitan Police, brought GEORGE H. BRIGGS, the defaulting Paying Teller of the Nassau Bank, who stands charged with the embezzlement of a large amount of the surplus funds of that institution before Police Justice JOSEPH DOWLING, at the Tombs Court. He stated to the magistrate that the prisoner then at the bar had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, but that, owing to the difficulty experienced by the officers of the Nassau Bank, no definite charge could be made against the accused. The fact that he had embezzled a large sum of money was apparent from the admission of the prisoner himself. The Inspector also stated that the case for the prosecution not being quite ready, he desired to hold the prisoner in custody until such time as the President of the Bank could make a formal complaint against him. Justice Dowling said he was willing to grant a temporary commitment, and so remand the prisoner to the custody of the Police. As he understood that the case against the prisoner would be ready on Monday, it would be proper to fix the hour for the hearing, and after affixing his signature to the commitment, the Justice set the hour for 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the prisoner was removed to Police Headquarters for confinement. Thus stood the case on Saturday.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, Justice DOWLING took his seat, but no prisoner had made his appearance. Detective ELDER was the only Police official present, and beside a host of reporters and a few of the bank officials no one else appeared in the examination room. Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, made his appearance soon after, and informed the Magistrate that Mr. HALL, his chief, wished to have the accused brought to his office before any examination was gone through with. On Justice DOWLING saying he could not see why such a wish should be made, the following colloquy ensued:

JUSTICE DOWLING—I am now waiting for the prisoner, and I cannot see why he should go to the District Attorney's office; I have granted a temporary commitment to Mr. CARPENTER, and he holds him on my commitment. He therefore must bring the accused before me for examination. I have no power to send him to the District Attorney's office.

Mr. BEDFORD—I do not make any motion in the matter, and will only put it in the form of a request. The prisoner has not yet arrived, and I will wait a few moments if your Honor wishes.

A brief conversation then took place between the magistrate and Mr. BEDFORD, when Justice DOWLING said to the reporters, "Well, gentlemen, I fear you have lost a case. It seems to have passed from my hands in some mysterious manner, without any writ being served upon me, or any other document. Why this is done I cannot say."

A brief interview of silence, only broken by the scratching of pens, then ensued, being finally broken by Justice DOWLING saying "Well, I do not see why I should sit here, waiting, any longer. I do not know nor can I imagine why Inspector CARPENTER is not here with the prisoner."

Mr. BEDFORD—I only remain to present a request from Mr. HALL when Mr. CARPENTER gets here; as I understand the case there is no prisoner yet before your Honor.

JUSTICE DOWLING—Exactly so. I saw Mr. CARPENTER last night, and he told me that a request had been made to take the prisoner before Recorder HACKETT. Why such a request should have been made after I had granted a temporary commitment, I cannot for a moment conceive, as Mr. CARPENTER holds the prisoner on that commitment issued by me.

The Court then adjourned, the magistrate declaring that he adjourned because he had not any business before him. At this juncture no one present in the examination-room seemed to know where the prisoner was or where he was about to be taken. A general feeling of mystification seemed to prevail, not at all complimentary to those who had caused it. Justice DOWLING evidently felt much annoyed at the curious turn matters had taken, and left the Court in a state of excitement rarely witnessed in him.

Why the prisoner had not been produced before the Police Magistrate did not appear. The fact, however, yet remained that a temporary commitment had been granted by him, with the distinct understanding that the prisoner so committed should be brought before him at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. How the Recorder could take cognizance of such a case after the magistrate had virtual possession of it, did not seem quite clear to those present in the examination. It was said that the whole transaction was intended to hoodwink the representatives of the Press, and keep the facts in the case from them. If such was the intention it met with a most signal failure. Our reporter made inquiries at Police Headquarters in relation of the probable disposition of the case, but could not obtain any or definite information on that point, as no one in authority there seemed to know where the prisoner would be taken. That he was still locked up at the Central Office appeared to be the only fact known by those who had any cognisance of the matter.

By 11 o'clock it began to be whispered about the Tombs that the prisoner would be brought before the magistrate at noon, and this information susequently proved correct.

At the appointed hour the prisoner GEORGE H. BRIGGS, was escorted into the room in custody of an officer and Inspector CARPENTER. Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, appeared in behalf of the prosecution. Mr. BLYDENBURGH, President of the Nassau Bank, was also present.

When the magistrate had taken his seat, the District-Attorney stated that Mr. BLYDENBURGH had made a hurried statement, charging the accused with embezzlement. But he, acting in behalf of the people, would prefer that a general charge of larceny against the prisoner should be made, and so obtain a commitment, and as matters progressed make a charge of embezzlement. He then read the following affidavit:

Hamilton Blydenburgh, being duly sworn, deposes and says: Is a resident of said State, City and County, and is, as a matter of business, President of the Nassau Bank, doing business corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, in said City; that he charges on his said oath and information and belief, and as advised by the District-Attorney, that one George H. Briggs has committed against said Nassau Bank, which is a corporation under the laws of the State of New-York, the offence of grand larceny; that he so charges upon his information and belief that said George H. Briggs has been paying teller of said bank for the last nine years, and has enjoyed much confidence for a considerable portion of said time, and has had custody of the funds of said bank or portions thereof from time to time, and of the cash of said bank as paying teller; that deponent has made within the past four or five days an examination of the books, papers and accounts of said Briggs, and of said bank, pertinent to the transactions of said paying teller, which examination convinces this deponent, and enables him to charge, preliminarily on information and belief that, said George H. Briggs has taken and feloniously stolen and carried away at divers times, within a few months past, in said county, out of the cash funds of said Bank, and Corporation, about the sum of $61,000, in sums at certain times exceeding $25 and being the personal property of the President, Directors and Company of said Corporation, the Nassau Bank; deponent has also conversed with said BRIGGS since said alleged discovery of larceny, and has without promises or compulsion charged said BRIGGS with said offence, and that said BRIGGS has committed said secret abstractions of the cash of the bank; and that he has converted the same without the knowledge or permission of said bank to his own uses and purposes, wherefore deponent makes this affidavit for the purpose of securing a warrant and commitment, and due examination upon the premises aforesaid, and prays the arrest and detention of said GEORGE H. BRIGGS, and consequent proceedings according to law."

Mr. BLYDENBURGH consented to sign this complaint and make oath to the same.

Justice DOWLING then asked the accused if he had counsel present, and received a negative answer. He then informed BRIGGS that he was about to be examined on the charge. The prisoner replied that he waived all examination. The magistrate was about to put the usual questions, when he was checked by a brief consultation between the District-Attorney and Mr. BLYDENBURGH. Mr. HALL then said that as Mr. BRIGGS had waived an examination, it would be better to defer the final commitment until such time as they could obtain a definite charge based upon the forthcoming affidavit of the cashier. The Justice agreed to this, and the case was accordingly adjourned until Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of Inspector CARPENTER, and he will remain in confinement at Police Headquarters until that time.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Gas Contract—A New Finance Committee—An Unconstitutional Law.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday. Mr. MASTERSON in the chair.

Mr. NORTON offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that whereas the Constitution provides that all local acts passed by the Legislature shall relate to only one subject, and whereas the recent act of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Supervisors to raise money by taxation, contains a clause providing for the election of five Councilmen in each Senatorial district, that the Corporation Counsel be requested to give his opinion as to whether or not said act is constitutional.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. O'BRIEN offered his resignation as Chairman of the Finance Committee. The resignation was accepted, and Messrs. RYERS, MOORE, FLYNN, MCGINNIS and SHANNON were appointed to constitute a new Finance Committee.

Mr. VARNUM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution heretofore adopted over the veto of His Honor the Mayor, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for lighting the City with gas, be hereby modified and amended, so that whenever action shall be taken thereon by the Street Commissioner, he shall conform to the following requirements:

First—No contract shall be awarded unless two or more competing bidders shall appear, one of which shall be in no way, directly or indirectly, interested in any existing gas works in the City.

Second—Before awarding any contract, the Mayor, Street Commissioner and Comptroller shall satisfy themselves that the bidder or bidders not interested in existing gas works are prepared to commence immediately the erection of works for the purpose of carrying out their contract in good faith; and if a contract shall be awarded to any such bidder or bidders, a clause shall be inserted therein rendering the same null and void, in case of a sale or transfer of the property or franchises of said company, or of their interests in said contract, to any company or person for the purpose of having the same executed at any previously existing gas works in the City.

Third—Any company, companies, person or persons shall be required to accompany their or his bid with an affidavit of the principal officers of the company, or of the individual bidder or bidders, that he or they have no knowledge of other competing bids, and have in no way been instrumental in procuring the same to be made; and should the contract be given to any company or companies now owning works within the City, the same shall be null and void, if at any time hereafter it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner, or a majority of them, that said company or companies have in any way colluded with the party or parties offering competing bids.

Fourth—No contract shall be awarded at an annual cost per lamp exceeding the average of the price paid during the last ten years.

Fifth—Bids may be received for lighting with gas made of any other material beside coal, but no contract shall be awarded unless the officers aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall be satisfied that the experiment has been sufficiently tried to remove all doubt as to its success.

Mr. VARNUM said the resolutions relating to the gas contract, lately vetoed by the Mayor, had been drawn to favor one company.

Mr. ELY denied the assertion and moved that Mr. VARNUM'S resolutions be laid over.

Mr. VARNUM said his resolutions had been offered with a view to prevent bogus bids being put in. It was well known that in similar cases parties bid with the sole idea of selling out to others. He saw that a new gas company had lately obtained a charter from the Legislature, but it looked very much to him as if that company was intended to exist only on paper. The resolution was also offered to prevent the contract being assigned when there was only one bidder.

The resolutions were laid over.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

The new County Court-house Committee reported in favor of paying the following bills:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron	$7,780 52
Nesbit & Irwin, lime and cement	1,147 50
John C. Johnson, hardware	756 71
Hamilton Biggam, ship chandlery	927 46

The report was adopted.

An ordinance making the following additional appropriations for the support of the County Government was adopted.

Armories and drill rooms	$45,000
Harlem Railroad Bridge, construction of	186,876

The Special Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms, presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution to pay ANDREW J. GARVEY the sum of $1,789 25 for repairs to the Ninety-fifth Regiment National Guard Armory.

The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned to noon on Monday next.

Cholera.

People who have been reveling in the enjoyment of fresh air and the sweets of nature in the country or by the sea-shore, on returning to the City should be careful in all respects just as those have been who have been in charge of things at home during the Summer. The change is so sudden that unless persons are careful, they may contract disease, which, although it may not be cholera, may be accompanied by some of its symptoms to such an extent as to prove fatal. As an epidemic, cholera has no existence in the City; yet the circumstances which are favorable to its presence are not, and never may be, removed; for it is impossible to revolutionize the habits and customs of an immense city population in a single season. It is from its finding lodgment in some of these favorable slums where it is impossible to reach with the besom of sanitary reform, that any danger is to be apprehended at all at the present time. The Health authorities have great faith in sanitary science and its agencies, but it is for the people to understand thoroughly that precaution is one of its chiefest elements.

BULLETIN.

The following cases of cholera were reported on the Health bulletin yesterday:

JOSEPH EBNER, 30, Germany, weaver; No. 224 West Forty-first-street. Died Sept. 2.

WM. FLAHERTY, 42, Ireland, carrier; No. 132 Chrystie-street. Died Sept. 2.

LORENZ DORN, 55, Germany; No. 3 Albany-street. Sent to hospital.

MARY BARRETT, 60; No. 22 Roosevelt-street.

JOHN KENNELY, 25, Ireland; sailor on schooner *Underhill*, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Harlem River; coming from Weehawken, N. J. Sent to hospital; died Sept. 3.

WARD'S ISLAND.

The latest report from Ward's Island is as follows:

Remaining Sept. 1	3
Died	1
Remaining	2

RED HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The following is the latest report from the Red House Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	7	
Admitted since	1—	8
Discharged	0	
Died	1—	1
Remaining in Hospital Sept 3		7

ADMITTED.

JOHN KENNELY, aged 25, Ireland, schooner *Underhill*, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, East River; cholera.

DIED.

JOHN KENNELY.

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The following is the latest report from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	13	
Admitted since	2—	15
Discharged	0	
Died	0	—
Remaining in Hospital Sept. 3		15

ADMITTED.

LORENZ DORN, 55, Germany, No. 3 Albany-street; cholera.

MARGARET TAYLOR, 63, Ireland, No. 498 Pearl-street; cholera.

BROOKLYN.

The total number of deaths in this city during the past week, with the principal causes, is as follows: Cholera, 24; cholera morbus, 10; cholera infantum, 30; dysentery, 12; convulsions, 15; marasmus, 24; consumption, 14; brain disease, 13; diarrhœa, 17; debility, 7; hydrocephalus, 8; typhoid fever, 5; disease of the heart, 3; diphtheria, 2; hooping-cough, bilious fever, remittent fever, intermittent fever and croup, 1 each. Men, 42; women, 45; boys, 86; girls, 82. Under 1 year of age, 92.

The following is the rate of mortality in the different Wards:

Wards.		Wards.	
First	3	Twelfth	25
Second	8	Thirteenth	5
Third	6	Fourteenth	15
Fourth	9	Fifteenth	10
Fifth	20	Sixteenth	22
Sixth	19	Seventeenth	3
Seventh	7	Eighteenth	3
Eighth	11	Nineteenth	3
Ninth	17	Twentieth	6
Tenth	17	Villages	29
Eleventh	17		
		Total	255

Natives of United States, 189; Ireland, 47; England, 5; Germany, 10; France, 2; British America, 1; unknown, 1.

The report of the Registrar shows that on Sunday there were five deaths from cholera in this city. Yesterday only one case was reported to the Board of Health—that of CARL DRIER, southwest corner of Ewen and Stagg streets. Case of a mild type.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GRAND JUNIOR BASE BALL MATCH—CONCORD VS. STELLA.

A match was played at Bedford on Saturday last between these Clubs, which resulted in a decided victory for the Concord boys, as the score will show. The Concords were minus five of their first nine, but the "subs" played up to the mark. Below is the score:

CONCORD.	Outs.	Runs.	STELLA.	Outs.	Runs.
Moody, c.	2	5	Willett, r. f.	5	1
Jackson, 1st b.	1	6	Ellison, c.	2	4
Watts, p.	2	6	Barbea, c. f.	1	2
F. Sanger, 3d b.	4	3	Jackson, l. f.	2	3
Johnson, 2d b.	3	4	Hillyer, p.	3	2
E. Sanger, r. f.	2	3	Ibbotson, 3d b.	4	2
McCormick, l. f.	6	2	Mulligan, 1st b.	4	0
Jenkins, c. f.	4	3	Vallareino, 2d b.	3	2
Total	24	32	Total	24	16

Fly-catches—Concord, 4; Stella, 3.

Home Runs—JACKSON 1, WATTS 1, MOODY 1, JOHNSON 1, ELLISON 1.

Umpire—Mr. ORR, of the Montauk Club.

Scorers—Messrs. RIDGEWAY and IRBOTSON.

EXCELSIOR VS. STAR.

To-day these first-class Brooklyn Clubs will play the return game of their match at the Capitoline grounds, Bedford. When the first game was played PEARCE and CRANE were members of the Excelsior nine, and the Stars were beaten by a few runs. The Star boys will put forth their full strength in this game, and if the Excelsiors have their best nine out, a good game may be expected.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ASSAULT WITH A SWORD.

ANN MOLTON, residing at No. 25 Roosevelt-street, came into Court yesterday morning, and made a complaint against MICHAEL MCCURRY, 36 years of age, a native of Ireland, and residing in the same house. She made oath that on Sunday the accused assaulted and beat her about the head and body, and also stabbed her in the arm with a large sword, causing a severe wound, with evident intent to take life. Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, had arrested the accused soon after the assault had been committed. The magistrate held MCCURRY for trial in default of $500 bail. He stated that he was a laborer, and denied the charge.

ROBBED ON A FERRY-BOAT.

Mrs. AMELIA CRUSOE, residing in Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, was crossing over to New-York yesterday morning on a Fulton Ferry-boat, and having in her possession a pocket-book containing $37. On taking her seat in the cabin Mrs. CRUSOE laid the wallet in her lap; but on rising to go ashore when the boat had reached the dock, she discovered that the pocket-boook and its contents had been stolen. She was informed by a gentleman that a woman, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be ISABELLA GOODWIN, had the wallet. The woman was at once accused of the theft, but she denied all knowledge of the transaction. The complainant caused her arrest by Officer GILLEN, of the Second Precinct, who started with his prisoner for the Beekman-street Station-house. On their way thither the accused attempted to throw away the missing pocket-book, but was detected, and the property recovered. On being arraigned before the Court, ISABELLA was committed for trial, and was locked up in default of $500 bail. She gave her age as 50, and said she was a native of Ireland, resided in Brooklyn, and was a seamstress.

A COTTON CASE.

CHARLES CARPENTER, Superintendent of the steamship *Flambeau*, lying at Pier No. 36 North River, made oath yesterday morning that he had missed from said pier a quantity of cotton valued at $25, and had reason to suspect that one THOMAS E. HALEY had committed the theft, he having been informed by PETER THOMPSON, of the barge *Duchess*, that he had seen the accused in a small boat in the slip, and receive from a man on board the steamer a quantity of cotton. The accused was arrested by Officer GARDNER, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions in default of $300 bail.

A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER STABBED.

At a late hour on Sunday evening a quarrel arose between JOHN MCDONALD, proprietor of a boarding-house at No. 51 Washington-street, and THOMAS REDMUND, one of his boarders. Exactly what originated the quarrel is not exactly known, but it is generally supposed that money matters led to the difficulty. After exchanging angry words to no purpose, the disputants became belligerents, and blows ensued, and a desperate fight the immediate result. During the *melée* it is charged that REDMUND snatched up a large buther-knife from the table, and with that formidable weapon stabbed his opponent in the groin and calf of the leg, inflicting severe and painful wounds. REDMUND was arrested by Officer SNOW, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and arraigned before the Court yesterday afternoon, when the magistrate committed him temporarily to allow Mr. MCDONALD time to recover and appear against him. The weapon used by the prisoner was exhibited in Court. REDMUND, it appears, served a term of years in the United States service during the late war, and had only been recently discharged therefrom.

THE LONG BRANCH HOTEL ROBBERY.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *alias* "Pat Malloy," the notorious hotel thief, was yesterday afternoon brought up in Court, when a requisition, signed by Gov. WARD of New Jersey, upon Gov. FENTON of this State, was presented. The prisoner, who is charged with robbing MONS. LAMORCIER of $10,700 in United States Treasury notes, at the Continental Hotel at Long Branch, was surrendered into the custody of the New Jersey officers for removal to that State for trial. While the prisoner was being thus removed the counsel for the accused served a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the officer having him in charge. The writ was issued by City Judge RUSSELL, and is returnable next Saturday. The prisoner was accordingly recommitted by the magistrate. Several indictments are pending against the accused, the principal one being a charge of burglary at Harrisburg, where $6,000 worth of diamond jewelry was stolen.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Just before the Court closed yesterday afternoon, ELIZA GRANIN, residing at No. 68 New Chambers-street, and apparently in a low state of bodily health, came in and entered a complaint against her husband, WM. GRANIN, charging him with having kicked and struck her about the head and face, and otherwise abusing her. She also stated that the ruffian had dragged her by the hair of her head, and would have flung her down a flight of stairs had he not been prevented. The accused was arrested by Officer MATTHIAS, of the Fourth Precinct, and committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

STEALING A CANDY MACHINE.

Mr. LOUIS WEYENWORTH, a confectioner, doing business at No. 24 Division-street, charges CHARLES HEGEMAN, a young man who had recently moved into apartments over his store, with stealing on Friday evening last a candy-machine worth $150 from the cellar of the building. The prisoner was committed for examination.

THE KNIFE.

A married lady named CATHERINE MENSING, residing at No. 125 Columbia-street, preferred a charge against a young man named GEO. HUBERT for assaulting her in the street. She says the prisoner cut her face very badly with a knife. He was committed for trial.

BATHERS IN TROUBLE.

Fourteen little fellows, from 10 to 15 years of age, were brought up on the charge of bathing on Sunday, in a nude state, at one of the public piers on the East River. The Judge reprimanded them severely, and told them that hereafter when they bathed publicly to do so before sunrise or after sunset. After which they were dismissed.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

Justice DODGE has just returned from his usual country Summer trip, and finds business decidedly brisk. The most of the cases, however, are trivial. Among others we notice a

A BURGLARY.

JAMES HOLMES and FREDERICK COLLINS *alias* "Goggle," were charged with having burglariously entered the store of Mr. CHARLES F. HELMES, No. 57 Laight-street, and stealing therefrom $20 in United States fractional currency, a quantity of silver coins and a number of nickel cents. The property was all found on one of the prisoners, the exact amount stolen. It was identified not only from this fact, but also from the finding of one-half of a mutilated counterfeit stamp in the prisoner's possession, and the other half in the drawer from which the money was taken. Two skeleton keys were also found upon them. The prisoners are both young men, of about 24 years of age. They were held for examination.

ACKNOWLEDGING A THEFT.

A young German named HERMANN ROLAND, who says he is a blacksmith, acknowledged to have stolen $27 from Mr. CARSTON BRANDT, of No. 349 Spring-street, on the 31st of August. He was committed for trial.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Ten minor cases of assault and battery were brought by different parties against Jacob Vilt, Jacob Hines, Margaret Wells, Thomas Martin, Patrick Burke, Hugh Gallagher, Frank Devin and Ellen Boylan, who were each committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.

Mr. PETER STRUBEL preferred a charge against his room-mate, LEOPOLD WALSTEIN, for taking $6 in United States money from his vest pocket while he was in bed and asleep, on the night of Saturday last. He was committed for trial in default of $100 bail.

STEALING CATTLE.

Mr. SAMUEL SHUSTER, a butcher at No. 107 Attorney-street, charged DAVID FRANK, another butcher, with stealing eleven live steers and two live heifers, in all of the value of $1,378. The charge was based upon the fact that the cattle were found in FRANK's slaughter-house, No. 200 Eldridge-street, to which they had been driven the previous night. When the officers found the cattle they were being slaughtered. FRANKS in justification says that a man named CHRISTOPHER BESBORD, brought the cattle to his place to have them slaughtered on commission, and that he (FRANKS) knew nothing of the fact of their having been stolen. FRANKS and BESBORD were both held for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Appeal Under the Judiciary Act of 1789—The Decision that no License Exists under the General Policy of the United States, by which a Party is Warranted in Entering Upon the Public Lands, for the Purpose of Extracting Minerals, Will Not Bring the Case Within the Provisions of the Act—Whether such a Claim, if Made in the Pleadings, would Give Jurisdiction to this Court, Doubted—The Case the Same in Principle as in the Case of a Verdict Against the Existence of a Patent—The Mariposa Title.

The Merced Mining Company, Appellant, vs. Biddle Boggs.—This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of California, under the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act. The judgment alleged to be erroneous was the affirmance of a judgment of the District Court of the Thirteenth District of California, rendered in an action brought by Boggs against the appellant to recover possession of 160 acres of land on the Mariposa estate, and to restrain the defendant from using or committing waste upon the property. The complaint alleged a patent from the United States to Gen. John C. Fremont, a lease from him to the plaintiff for seven years, and the entry and committing of waste by the defendant. The answer set up, among other things, the invalidity of the patent to Fremont, and claimed that the land of which the Company had taken possession was vacant and unappropriated. The trial was by the Court without a jury, and the facts found and conclusions of law were substantially as follows: That John C. Fremont, at the time of leasing the premises sued for to the plaintiff, was the owner, and seized in fee simple, of the land by virtue of his patent from the United States granting him the Los Mariposa tract; that there are appurtenant to the premises, affixed to the soil and freehold and parcel thereof, a quartz mill, machinery, fixtures, and other buildings and works known as the Mount Ophir Reduction Works, and that they were included in the lease to the plaintiff; and that the plaintiff is owner and entitled to the possession and use thereof for the term of seven years; that at the time of commencing this suit, and ever since the defendant was and has been in possession of the premises and claiming to hold them against the plaintiff's will and consent and adversely to his title; that the defendant has been running and working the mill and machinery a part of the time since the commencement of the suit, but is not now working them for want of water; that the wear and tear of the mill and machinery from running amount to $300 per month, but the defendant has kept them in repair since the commencement of the suit; that the monthly value of the premises amounts to $750; that the defendant was guilty and continues to be guilty of the trespass and ejectment laid in the complaint; that the survey and plot are within the limits of the original grant to Alvarado, and that certain charges of fraud, concealment and collusion set up in the answer, in respect to the survey and certificate on which that patent issued, is not proven; that it was not proven that any fraud was practiced on the Government in the issuing of the patent, in misrepresenting the quality and character of the lands; that the lands are mineral lands, and were a part of the public domain of the United States when entered upon by the defendant, except so far as they were subject to Fremont's unconfirmed right to locate the Alvarado grant within the limits therein described; that the defendant commenced improving the premises for mining purposes in 1851, and has since used and occupied them for such purposes pursuant to the mining regulations prevailing in the district, and has made improvements and expenditures as claimed in his answer, and that until the month of July, 1855, Fremont never claimed the premises sued for as being within the lines of his Alvarado grant, but stated that the lines of his grant did not approach within one or two miles of the premises, and caused a survey to be made of his claim in 1852, the lines of which did not include the premises, and which survey Fremont published and represented as including the tract of land claimed by him under the Alvarado grant, but at the time of making such representations and disclaimers, said grant had not been fully confirmed and located, and it is not shown that in making such representations and disclaimers, Fremont wilfully made any misrepresentations or intended to defraud or deceive the defendant or others, nor that he intended thereby to influence the conduct of the defendant; that Fremont knew of the occupation, claim, working and improvements of the defendant from the time he took possession till the present, without claiming the premises sued for till July, 1855, and without forbidding the defendant from working or improving the lands, though he knew the defendant claimed the property, and that Fremont made the representations and disclaimers above stated, but without any fraudulent intent, and before the final location of his claim, and when it was unknown where the lines thereof would be fixed; that no facts amounting to a fraud, or to a legal or equitable estoppel, are proved in the cause, either against the plaintiff or his lessor, Fremont. As matters of law it was found and decided that it is not competent for the defendant to attack or impeach the patent mentioned in the complaint and answer; that the plaintiff is not estopped from insisting on his legal or equitable title; that the defendant is not entitled to any legal or equitable relief against the plaintiff's title; that the plaintiff is entitled to the judgment and decree of the Court against the defendant for the recovery of the possession of the premises sued for, as described in the complaint, with the appurtenances, and for the sum of $1,690 damages and costs of suit; and it was ordered that judgment be entered accordingly. On appeal to the Supreme Court this judgment was at first reversed, but a reargument being ordered, the judgment was finally affirmed. In the opinion at first delivered for reversal of the judgment of the District Court, the Court said: "Under the view we have taken of the case, there are only two positions necessary to be examined—whether the title to the mineral passed to Col. Fremont; and whether, conceding that it did not, the defendant has the right to extract the gold, while the title in fee simple of the land is in the lessor of the plaintiff. If the gold on the premises in controversy now belongs either to the State, or to the United States, it does not belong to Col. Fremont, and the effect must be the same upon the right of the plaintiff to recover." In the opinion pronounced upon the affirmance of the judgment, the Court thus states the grounds of the defence: "Fraud in the survey of the Alvarado grant, and the procurement of the patent by Col. Fremont, estoppel from the declarations and conduct of Fremont, and a license from the Government to enter upon the premises and extract the gold."

After stating the above points raised and decided in the case at its different stages, it is contended by counsel that there can be no pretence for claiming that the case is properly here under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, unless it be in the theory that the forbearance of the United States to assert their claim, if any, to the mineral in the soil, is a license to all the world to take it; that such a license is either "an authority exercised under the United States," or "a commission held under the United States," within the meaning of the judiciary act, and that an argument in favor of such a license is an argument upon the "validity" of such an "authority," or the "construction" of such a "commission." This theory might properly be thus restated: the forbearance of the Government to forbid the taking of its mineral, is a license to everybody to take it; everybody, therefore, holds either "an authority" "under the United States" or "a commission under the United States" to take it. The argument for such a license is an argument upon the validity of the authority, or the construction of the commission; and a decision that the forbearance does not constitute a license, is a decision against the validity of the authority, or against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, especially set up or claimed under the commission. The statement of the theory should seem to be a sufficient refutation of it.

The "commission" contemplated by the act of Congress is certainly a written one; and it is not easy to see how "the authority" exercised under the United States, mentioned in another part of the section, can be otherwise than written, since every person who assumes to act under the United States should show some written source of authority. But however this may be, even if the supposed authority were written, that would not bring the case within the statute, unless some person being thereby empowered to act for the United States, the *validity* or *construction* of his authority or commission had been drawn in question. The authority or commission here intended imports agency, and means an authority or commission to do something for the United States. The purpose of the statute is to protect the officers and agents of the Federal Government. Thus, to illustrate: if A sue B in the Supreme Court of Illinois for a tract of land in that State, B claiming to hold a title derived from the United States, and A recover judgment, B cannot appeal to this Court merely because he claims that his title was derived from the United States. If the question had been whether the officer or agent who executed the deed in behalf of the United States had the requisite authority, that question might be brought here; but if the question were whether the United States had title to the land, which the officer or agent undertook to convey, that question could not be brought to this Court, for it depends upon the law of the State. In any view of the case, then, whether or not it be assumed that the United States reserve the mineral when they convey the soil, or whether or not it be assumed that their forbearance to forbid the digging of the mineral is a license to all the world so take it, the result upon this motion is the same. There has been in the present case no question of the validity or construction of any authority or commission given to any officer or agent of the United States, and therefore no case is presented which requires the Court to interpose its high prerogative.

The construction given to the Judiciary Act in respect to appeals from State Courts, requires that the case must be clearly within the act, and the point to be decided must have been distinctly taken and ruled in the State Court, before this Court can take jurisdiction.

By the Court—Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion:

A motion has been made to dismiss the writ of error in this cause for want of jurisdiction.

On looking into the record we find that Boggs brought suit against the Merced Mining Company in the State Court of California for the possession of certain mineral lands, with the mines therein, situated in Mariposa County, and eventually recovered judgment in the Supreme Court of that State. The case was submitted to the Court, both as to matters of fact and matters of law, without a jury. The recovery was resisted on several grounds, among which was possession of the lands prior to any claim of the lessor of Boggs, according to the usages and regulations established and in force in the mining district within which it was, for the purpose of extracting the gold from the rock; by which prior possession of the said mineral lands and appropriation of the quartz veins therein, the Mining Company claimed to have acquired a perfect right thereto. No question is raised by the pleadings of which this Court has jurisdiction upon writs of error to the Supreme Court of California, unless by this allegation of prior possession of this land for the purpose of taking out the minerals. But this allegation does not set up any authority exercised under the United States in taking such possession, nor any treaty or statute of the United States, in virtue of which it was taken. Nor does it anywhere appear from the record that the decision of the State Court was against the validity of any such authority, treaty, or statute. The case brought before us is, therefore, wanting in the requirement made essential to our jurisdiction by the 25th section of the Judiciary act. If we were at liberty to look into the opinion of the Court for the purpose of ascertaining what questions were made on the argument, and decided by the Court, we should find that upon a liberal construction of the stipulations of counsel, the defendants were allowed to insist that they were warranted in their possession of the lands, for the purpose of extracting the minerals, by a license inferred from the general policy of the State, or of United States, in relation to mines of gold and silver, and the lands containing them. We doubt whether such a claim, even if made in the pleadings, would be such an allegation as would give jurisdiction to this Court. However that may be, there was no decision of the Court against the validity of such a license. The decision was that no such license existed; and this was a finding by the Court of a question of fact upon the submission of the whole case by the parties, rather than a judgment upon a question of law. It is the same case in principle as would be made by an allegation in defence to an action of ejectment of a patent from the United States, with an averment of its loss or destruction, and a finding by the Jury that no such patent existed, and a consequent judgment for the defendants. Such a judgment would deny, not the validity, but the existence of the patent. And this Court would have no jurisdiction to review it. The writ of error must, therefore, be dismissed.

David Dudley Field for the motion.

Judge Cardozo and the New-York Press.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 3.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Yesterday morning Judge Cardozo commenced the September session of the Chambers and Special Term of this Court. Immediately after taking his seat upon the bench he made use of the following language:

"I find that during my absence from the City, some unscrupulous persons have been industriously engaged in circulating false reports, to the effect that injunctions had been granted by me against the Board of Health to prevent interference with 'bone and fat boiling' establishments. I think it right to say that all such statements are wholly untrue. I never granted any injunction on behalf of such an establishment, or for its protection, or which could have any such effect. I issued but one injunction against the Board of Health, and that was for no such purpose; and for a month—and during the period that these false accusations were being made—the Board tacitly acquiesced in its propriety, by not even moving to dissolve it. Whether I shall consider any of these publications, or any of the malignant attacks which have been made upon me, as of sufficient importance to demand that I should punish either the writers or the publishers for contempt of Court—some of the publications being clearly within that category—is a question which I shall decide hereafter. While such attacks do not, in any sense, affect me, it may be proper to teach some persons that Courts and Judges are not to be maligned with impunity."

The Law Courts.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

All issues of fact in relation to the proof of wills are set down for Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 11 A. M.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Greenbaum *vs.* Stein; motion denied; $10 costs to abide event. Klunder *vs.* Hemplemann; see memorandum with the clerk. Hor *vs.* Hart; see memorandum with the clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 3.

By Justice Barnard.

Bertha Freeman *vs.* Morris Freeman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. John Morrison et al. *vs.* Anna E. Wright et al.; allowance of $100 granted. D. P. Hall *vs.* J. S. Ridgway; motion denied with $10 costs. David Eilan *vs.* Thomas Renshaw et al.; papers with clerk for counsel.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. The homicide cases were put off till the third week of the term. Only eleven jurors were obtained from a panel of thirty-six, and only eighteen petit jurors responded out of a panel of one hundred and fifty; six of these were excused. Under these circumstances new panels were ordered for grand and petit jurors, made returnable on Wednesday.

Recorder HACKETT sentenced William Thompson, a pickpocket, better known as "Dublin George," to the term of five years in the State Prison. Thompson was found guilty at the last term of the Court of General Sessions, having on the 11th of July last stolen from the pocket of Mr. George W. Shepardson a pocket-book containing the sum of $1,670, while riding in one of the street cars in West-street. When arrested, $800 of the stolen money was found in his possession. When brought before the Recorder yesterday, the prisoner urged that he had expressed his desire to plead guilty before proceeding to trial. The Recorder said he had that opportunity afforded him, but declined at the time, and when a man was so palpably guilty as he was, he deemed it his duty to inflict the full penalty of the law.

The Court adjourned till Wednesday.

CITY JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Russel.

Wm. Jackson, the expert hotel thief, who, it is alleged, stole the diamonds and bonds at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, was taken before the City Judge to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Blunt, on behalf of the people, represented to the Court that the prisoner had been duly committed as a fugitive from justice in the State of New-Jersey; and was held to await the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, which, he understood, was now on its way here.

Judge RUSSEL said the requisition had arrived, and the officer bearing it was then in Court, and he ordered that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of that officer for the purpose of conveying him to New-Jersey.

At this point Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the prisoner, presented a writ of *habeas corpus* to the Sheriff from New-Jersey, made returnable before the Surior Court on Saturday. Thereupon the New-Jersey Sheriff was ordered to remand his prisoner to the Tombs till Saturday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 3, 1866.

$9,500	U. S. 6s, '67	130⅛	112	Fourth N. Bk.	105
47,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	112	300	Cum. Coal P.	46¾
7,600	do	111⅞	12	Del. & Hud. Canal	159½
7,000	do...2d call	111⅞	250	West. U. Tel.	58
39,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'64	109½	200	do	58⅛
6,500	do...indorsed	109	10	do	57⅞
55,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109⅛	200	Ashburton Coal	19
30,000	do	109	400	Mariposa Pr.	27⅛
5,000	do...2d call	109	100	do	27⅜
11,000	U.S.6s,5-20sR.'65	109¼	100	Chic. & Alt.	106½
4,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s		100	do	106
	First Ser.	107⅛	100	Boston W. P.	31
1,500	do...2d Ser.	106⅛	100	do...b20	31
4,500	do...2d call	106⅝	200	do	31⅛
8,500	do...3d Ser.	106⅛	148	N. Y. Central	102⅜
7,000	N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan		100	Erie R.	72⅞
		105	200	do...2d call	72¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s...x-C	71⅛	30	Hudson R.	119
30,000	Tenn. 6s, New	69¾	400	Reading R.	113¼
8,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do	113⅛
	Pacific R.	79¾	1000	do	113
3,000	Missouri 6s	77	400	do...2d call	112⅞
4,000	Conn. State 6s	99	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅜	300	do	83⅛
5,000	do...s10	29⅜	100	do...2d call	83¾
10,000	do	29¼	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	85¾
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98	400	do	86
1,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d P.	82	500	do...2d call	85⅞
2,000	do	81½	400	do	86
2,000	do	81	100	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st M	89	400	do	35⅝
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	96	200	do...b30	35¾
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	101	200	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	66⅞
4,000	Mil. & St.P.1stM.	90	900	Cleve. & Tol.	115
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	103	300	Chic. & R. I.	109¼
5,000	do	103¼	500	do...2d call	109¼
6,000	Mor.&Essex 1st	95	300	P., F. W. & C.	103¾
12	Am. Ex. Bank	119	200	do...b80	103⅞
50	Ocean Bank	101½	100	Chic. & Gr. E. R.	45
10	Market Bank	113			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$24,000	US.6s,5-20s C.'62	112	400	Erie R.	72⅛
35,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65	109	300	Reading R.	112⅝
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅜
	First Ser.	107	200	do	83⅛
13,000	do...2d Ser.	106⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	123⅛
800	do.3d S..Small	105⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅝
200	Boston W. P.	30⅛	400	do	66⅛
200	do	30⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	100	130	Canton Co.	52⅜
12,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Spruce H. Coal	4⅛
	First Ser.	107⅛	50	New-York Cen.	102½
4,000	do...3d Ser.	106⅜	200	do	102⅝
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69⅜	200	do...2d call	102
1,000	Tenn. 6s...x-C.	71⅛	500	Erie R.	72⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s	71	1500	Reading R.	112⅝
1,000	Missouri 6s	78⅛	100	Mich. Cen.	110⅜
40,000	O. & M. C.	29⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅛
100	Cum. Coal P.	46⅞	100	Ill. Central R.	123⅛
100	do...b30	46⅝	300	Clev. & P. R.	86⅛
100	do	46⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	66⅛
10	West. U. Tel.	58	200	Chi. & R. I.	109⅜
300	do	57⅝	400	Chic. & Alton	106
27	do...2d call	57⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$130,000	Am. Gold	145⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	84
60,000	do	145⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R...s3	123⅛
20,800	do...c	145⅛	2100	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	86
10,000	do...s3	145	400	do...c	86⅛
30,000	do	145	200	do...s4	86
90,000	do...c	145	100	M. & C. 1st P.	42⅛
200	Rutland Mar.	23¾	200	do...b15	42⅛
200	do...b10	23⅞	400	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	108⅞
300	do...s3	23⅞	100	do...b10	108⅞
100	do...b15	23⅞	200	do	108⅞
100	Cumb. Coal...s3	46⅛	500	do...b3	109
100	Spruce H. C...b3	4⅛	100	do...s3	108⅞
100	do	4⅛	100	Chi. & N. W...s10	35⅞
200	Erie Railroad...s3	72⅝	100	do...b3	35⅞
500	N. Y. Cen.	102⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. P...s3	67
100	do...s3	102⅛	300	do...b3	67
200	do...b15	102⅛	200	do...s10	66⅞
100	do...b30	102⅛	200	P.,Ft. W. & C...s3	103⅜
500	Reading R.	113⅜	100	do...b3	103⅜
200	do...s3	113⅜	100	do...s10	103⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Boston W. P.	30⅜	200	M. So. & N. I...s3	83¼
100	do...b3	30⅜	200	do	83⅛
100	do...b30	30⅞	100	do...s10	83⅛
100	Rutland Mar...s3	23⅞	300	do	83⅛
100	Cum. Coal	46⅜	100	do...s5	83⅛
100	Spruce Hill C.	4⅛	500	do	83⅛
100	do	4⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol.	115½
100	do...s10	4⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts	86
200	Quicksilver...c	49⅛	500	do...b10	86
200	do	49⅛	1100	do...b3	86⅛
100	do...b3	50	100	do...b10	86⅛
200	do	50	1200	do...b10	86⅛
300	N. Y. Cen...b3	102⅛	200	do...s10	86⅛
100	do	102⅛	400	do...s3	86⅛
300	do	102⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P...b3	109⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	58	200	do...s10	109⅛
100	do...b10	58	200	Chic. & N. W...c	35⅛
100	Erie Railroad...s3	72⅛	100	do...b10	35⅜
300	do	72⅛	300	do...b3	35⅜
400	Reading R.	112⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. P...s3	66⅞
100	do...b10	112⅛	300	do	66⅛
200	do...s3	112⅛	100	do...b15	66⅛
200	Ill. Cen. R...x-d	123⅛	200	P.,Ft. W. & C.	103⅜

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Rutland Marble	23⅜	300	M. S. & N. I.	83¼
100	Spruce H. C...b3	4⅛	200	do...b3	83⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49⅞	200	do...s15	83⅛
200	do...s3	49⅛	100	do...s3	83⅛
100	West. U. Tel...b10	57⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. P...s3	66⅛
500	N. Y. Cen...s3	102⅛	100	do...b3	66⅜
40	Reading R.	112⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
200	do...s30	112⅛	200	do...s10	86⅛
300	P.,Ft. W.&C.	103⅜	300	do...b3	86⅛

MONDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$501,459
Decrease in Specie	502,477
Increase in Deposits	7,071,832
Increase in Legal-Tender	6,339,325
Decrease in Circulation	150,630

	Sept. 2, 1865.	Sept. 1, 1866.	Aug. 25, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,535,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	68,847,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H	$78,383,365	$82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	211,394,370	265,399,607	265,901,066
Specie	14,443,827	6,381,600	6,884,077
Deposits	180,316,658	225,191,282	218,119,450
Legal-Tender	57,271,730	92,622,808	86,283,483
In Sub-Tres'y	61,699,358	82,294,542	96,007,229

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$627,438	Mercantile	$482,432
Mer. Exchange	454,141	Republic	557,950
Commerce	4,041,870	St. Nicholas	752,282
Ocean	788,335	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,826,005	Continental	550,603
Central	1,620,000	Importers'	506,391
Mechanics'	513,038	Ninth	945,805
New-York	847,863	First	447,420
M. Association	307,781	Am. Exchange	987,524
Metropolitan	1,055,067	Gallatin	498,443
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	132,600
Leather	163,500	Union	440,250
N. America	322,942	Chatham	131,135
Irving	196,300	Shoe & Leather	898,300
Tradesmen's	607,767	Hanover	293,452
Phœnix	294,667	N. Y. Exchange	268,790
Third	797,041	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	239,045	Atlantic	92,800
Seventh Ward	169,650	Pacific	128,825
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	77,000

Total 44 National Banks	$27,676,679
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	131,155
Total on Clearing-house report, Sept. 1	$27,807,834
On previous report, Aug. 25	27,958,464
Decrease in circulation	$150,630

The Bank deposits in this City have accumulated over *seven millions of dollars* since last Monday, and nearly all in Legal-Tender Notes, which are far more abundant, at present, than National Bank Notes, in the Bank movement of the City. The increase in Legal-Tenders on the statement this afternoon is $6,339,000. The Specie deposits at Bank are down half a million, while the Specie balances in the Treasury Office have gone up three millions. The easy condition of the Money Market is especially illustrated by the facts that while the Banks gain seven millions in deposits, they are lending half a million less money than on the previous weekly statement, and that their present show of lawful Money is the largest ever reported.

The price of Gold was tolerably steady to-day on Saturday's decline of 2 ℘ cent. The sales opened as cheap as 145@144⅞, but recovered to 145⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., and at 3 o'clock stood 145⅛, as against 145⅞ on Saturday afternoon and 147½ on Friday. The *Allemania* arrived from Southampton this afternoon with the second of the Gold shipments from the other side, $500,000 in amount. It was in American coin and passed directly into the Treasury Office in exchange for Gold Notes. The Office also received to-day $581,000 for Gold Customs, and paid out $1,276,000 for September Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Exchanges on Europe for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, are in moderate request at Saturday's improvement. London 60 days, select Bankers', 106½ ℘ cent.; short sight, 107¼@107 ℘ cent. Some considerable transactions in Bankers' 60-day Exchange, round sums, were made below 106 ℘ cent.

The market for money is 4@5 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. The Public Funds opened with a concession of ¼@½ ℘ cent. in prices on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, but a good business soon followed, and the rates were up to Saturday's sales at the close of the day. At the last hour the '62s improved to 112½ on the London noon quotation of to-day of 73⅞ sterling.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange was not very animated. The disposition to bear the market continued rather in the ascendant, though making small progress in reducing prices. The belief in the success of any general *Bear* movement, under present circumstances, is not widespread, and it seems to be well understood that most of the sales in the last few days are made rather as an experiment on the temper of the market than from any well-settled conviction that the Railways, especially the Dividend-paying lines, are to be kept down for any length of time, if, indeed, they can be materially put down at all.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday afternoon. Gold left off weak; Exchange in free supply; the Funds higher for the 1862s, and the Railways comparatively steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99*	99	N. West Pref.	67¼	66⅝
U. S. 5-20s	112⅛	112½	Rock Island	108⅞	109
U. S. 7.30s	107⅛	107⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅛	103⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102⅛	Cumb'land Coal	47	46⅝
Erie	72⅞	72⅝	Quicksilver	50	49⅝
Hudson	118⅞	118⅞	W. U. Telegraph	57⅛	58
Reading	113⅛	112⅝	Mariposa Pref.	27⅜	27⅜
Mich. Southern	84⅜	83⅛	Canton	51⅜	52⅜
Illinois Central	123⅛	123⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅜	29
Pittsburgh	86⅛	86⅛	American Gold	145⅜	145⅛
Missouri 6s	77	78⅛	Bills on London	106⅜	106⅜
Northwest	35⅞	35⅛			

* Dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	110
Manhattan	132	Irving	104
Merchants'	116	Metropolitan	125
Mechanics	117½	Market	112
America	130	Nassau	105
Phenix	102½	Shoe and Leather	110
National	110	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	105	Continental	101
State of New York	108	St. Nicholas	104½
Commerce	115	Commonwealth	104
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Ocean	101½	Central National	111½
American Exchange	118	Fourth National	104⅞
Pacific	160	Ninth National	111½
Bank of the Republic	118	Oriental Bank	120
Bank of N. America	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	71
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gal. & Chi. ex	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1864	99	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102⅞
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96⅞
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88⅛
Harlem 3d mort '68	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	91
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	61
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92⅛	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	96⅛	Chi. & Al. income	91
Alton & T.H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	99⅛	N.Y. & N. Haven 6s	94
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	92⅛		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,265,646 75; including for Customs, $588,000; Gold Notes, $714,000. Payments, $5,038,072 70. Balance, $79,522,117 03.

Statement showing the amount and kind of United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States in trust for National Banks, to secure the redemption of circulating notes on the 27th day of August, 1866:

Under Act of	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Jan. 28, 1847, registered	6 ℘ cent.	$105,000
March 31, 1848, registered	6 ℘ cent.	28,000
June 14, 1858, registered	5 ℘ cent.	1,175,000
June 22, 1860, registered	5 ℘ cent.	242,000
Feb. 8, 1861, registered	6 ℘ cent.	3,543,000
Feb. 8, 1861, coupon	6 ℘ cent.	1,000
March 2, 1861, coupon	6 ℘ cent.	43,250
July 17, Aug. 5, '61, registered	6 ℘ cent.	60,642,800
July 17, Aug. 5, '61, coupon	6 ℘ cent.	9,000
Feb. 25, 1862, registered	6 ℘ cent.	72,004,600
Feb. 25, 1862, coupon	6 ℘ cent.	1,003,700
March 3, 1863, registered	6 ℘ cent.	36,541,550
March 3, 1864, registered	5 ℘ cent.	85,155,550
March 3, 1864, coupon	5 ℘ cent.	260,000
June 30, 1864, registered	6 ℘ cent.	37,941,650
July 1, '62, July 2, '64, reg'ed	6 ℘ cent.	3,538,000
March 3, 1865, registered	6 ℘ cent.	24,798,900
March 3, 1864, registered	6 ℘ cent.	3,563,500
Total		$330,506,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 10,271 bbls. Flour, 488 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 12,170 bushels Wheat, 172,582 bushels Corn, 62,410 bushels Oats, 76 pkgs. Lard, and 148 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $8 50@$8 62; Pearls, $13 50@$14 ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues dull and heavy at 39c.@41c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in more request, and, in a few instances, firmer in price. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$5 50; Boys', $1 75@$3 25; Youths', $1 50@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged Boots, $4@$6; Men's Calf Sewed Boots, $5@$7; Boys' Calf Pegged Boots, $3@$4; Youths', $2@$3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 25@$2; Men's Split Brogans, $1 10@$1 75; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, $1@$1 50; Youths', 70c.@$1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$3; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Boys' Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Youths', $1@$1 70; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 10@$1 75; Women's Calf, Goat, and Split Boots, $1 85@$2 37; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 60@$1 85; Women's Calf, Goat, and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses', $1 50@$2 25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 60; Children's Sewed, $1 10@$1 75; Children's Pegged, 90c.@$1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2@$4; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made $1@$1 55; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 70c.@$2 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been more freely offered, and have been in moderate demand, at $10 50@$11 50 for Common Hard; $14@$15 for Croton, and $40 for Philadelphia Front, ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have attracted rather more attention at 40c.@45c. for plain Sperm; 50c.@55c. for patent Sperm; 22c.@23c. for Adamantine (light weights) ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been inactive at $1 75 for Rosendale ℘ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and wanted at extreme prices. Anthracite is freely offered and is heavy. We quote: Liverpool Orrel at $15; do. House Cannel at $17; Newcastle Gas and Steam at $10 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.; and Anthracite, from yard, at $8@$9 50 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand; other kinds have been quiet. Prices have not varied much. We quote: Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19½c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, 131,833 bags, and 37,000 mats.

COTTON—Is in very limited demand at declining prices. Middlings, 32c.@35c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,700 bales, against receipts of 1,242 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Aug. 1	29,704
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	439,209
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	866,499
Export clearances since Tuesday	2,459
Exports since August 1	18,944
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	284,826
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	489,415

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobber's Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 22½c.; Boott A, 17c.; Boott S, 24c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33½c.; Hill's Semper Idem, 32½c.; Forestdale, 31c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; Hamilton, 18½c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 48c. to 78c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35; Goldsmith Patent—Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 per cent. Ticks—Franklin, 31½c.; Blackstone River, 25c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 30c.; Albany, 14c.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been very moderately dealt in at irregular prices.

EARTHENWARE—Has been actively sought after at full and buoyant prices.

FEATHERS—Have been lightly purchased at 25c.@85c. for very poor to choice Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for No. 1 Canton, ℘ box.

FISH—Have been in moderate request and held firmly, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$8 50 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $23@$26; No. 2 at $18 50@$20; No. 3 at $13 75@$14 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 68c.@70c. for scaled, and 58c.@60c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed in price again to-day. Sales since our last 6,800 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 20@$7 80; very poor to choice Extra State at $6@$10 25, chiefly at $6@$8 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20	@$7 80
Extra State	6 00	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 20	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $9 70@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour rules dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 30 ℘ bbl. Sales, 170 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 225 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been in rather better request, including Layer Raisins at $4 40@$4 50, and Bunch do. at $3 65@$3 75 ℘ box. Currants 15½c.@16c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at lower and irregular prices. Sales were made of 37,500 bushels, including fair to very choice Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 30, the latter an extreme; White State at $3, and Amber do. at $2 55@$2 62 ℘ bushel. Corn opened heavily, but closed with rather more firmness. The demand was fair. Sales since our last, 125,000 bushels at 78½c.@79c. for unsound; 79½c.@80c., chiefly at 80c. for sound mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Oats are in less demand, at irregular prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@48c., Milwaukee at 46c.@53c., Iowa at 52c.@56c., State at 57c.@59c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is inactive, including Western at 85c.@88c. ℘ bushel. Sales 10,100 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in less request at 26½c. for the former, and 36½c. for the latter.

HAY—North River bale is in demand at 85c.@$1 15 for old, and 65c.@$1 for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@60c.; also foreign at 55c.@75c.

HEMP—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal, including Manilla at 10½c.@11c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, 33,875 bales foreign.

LATHS—Have been in moderate request at $3 90@$4 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate demand at $1 56 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request, including Eastern Spruce at $22@$23 ℘ thousand feet; Birdseye Maple, Logs, ℘ sup. foot, 6c.@7c. Black Walnut, Logs, 6c.@7c. Black Walnut, Crotches, 15c.@20c.; Black Walnut, figured and blistered, 22c.@$1 25; Yellow Pine Timber, Georgia, 50c.@60c.; White Oak, Logs, ℘ cubic feet, 45c.@50c.; White Oak Plank, ℘ thousand feet, $52 50@$55; White Pine Shipping Boards, $30.

METALS—Copper and Tin have been in good request and firmer. Other kinds have been quiet and irregular. The stock of Pig Lead here is about 3,000 tons. We quote: Ingot Copper at 31c.@31½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $48@$50; Scotch Pig, $46@$49; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $103@$105 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 12 ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c. in gold ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 21½c.@22c. in gold ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 23½c. in gold ℘ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14½c. ℘ lb.; English Cast Steel, second and first quality, 18½c.@24c.; English Spring, second and first quality, 11½c.@13c.; English Blister, second and first quality, 12½c.@20c.; English Machinery, 14c.@16c.; German, second and first quality, 15c.@17½c.; American Blister, 11½c.@13½c.; American Cast, hammered, 18c.@22c.; American Cast, rolled, 13c.@15c.; American Spring, 11c.@12½c.; American Machinery, 14c.@15c., (store prices,) ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c. ℘ gallon. Stock, 17,050 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@72c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87; Resin at $3@$10 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62½ ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive at former quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 95@$3; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 85@$1 86 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 43½c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy to-day. The speculative demand has been limited. Sales since our last, 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $32 68@$32 87 for new Mess, closing at $32 75 regular; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, and $29@$29 25 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. new Mess, including September and October, part buyers' option, at $32 87@$33 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 185 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 16c. for Cumber-land cut, and 17c.@17½c. for short rib, ℘ lb. Lard is very dull; sales since our last, 325 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@20½c. Beef continues quiet at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess, and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 235 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues in limited demand at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@38c. for Western. Cheese is quite heavy at 5c.@18½c. ℘ lb.

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℘ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	30	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb	40	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb	27	@29
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ℘ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18½	@18¾
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	10	@15

Stock in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Sept. 1, 1866.	Aug. 1, 1866.	Sept. 1, 1865.
Clear	2		143
Mess	58,128	78,614	61,659
Thin Mess	26	187	817
Prime Mess	914	2,688	13,847
Flank	12	22	73
Prime	248	1,828	1,989
Rumps	148	176	368
Refuse Mess	109	104	1,170
Refuse Prime Mess	256	10	615
Refuse Prime	274	177	444
Other Refuse	163	200	2,270
Uninspected	1,678	728	5,987
Grand total, bbls	61,858	78,734	89,465

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	3,411	4,056	28,875
Repacked Chicago Mess	4,748	6,075	21,222
Railroad Beef	16	16	139
Refuse Mess	147	81	451
Other Refuse	66	66	40
Tierces Prime Mess	2,030	2,282	713
Country Mess	867	1,139	6,069
Country Prime	—	—	67
Uninspected, tcs	—	—	51
Uninspected, bbls	11	—	936
Grand total tcs. and bbls	11,296	13,686	58,593

RICE—Is in limited request at $9 75@10 12½ for Rangoon, and $12 50@13 75 for Carolina, @ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in more demand since our last, including Turk's Island at 49c.@50c.; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 90, and fine at $2 50@2 90 per sack.

SEEDS—Continue dull and heavy, including Clover at 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 65@$3 80, and Timothy at $4@$5 ℘ bushel.

SPICES—Have been more sought after, including Cassia in mats, at 44c., gold; Cassia in cases, at 42½c.@43c., gold; Ginger, 22c.@24c., currency; Mace, 90c.@92½c., gold; No. 1 Nutmegs, 90c.@95c., gold; Pepper, 21½c.@22c., gold; Pepper in bond, 6¼c.@6¾c., gold; Pimento, Jamaica, 20c., gold; Pimento in bond, 4½c.@4¾c.; Cloves, 26½c.@27c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active and heavy. Sales since our last, 870 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 9⅝c.@12½c., and 680 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 15½c.@16½c. ℘ lb. Stock, 85,898 hhds., 108,571 bags, and 73,698 boxes.

STEARINE—Sales 28,000 lbs. at 17½c.@20½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 116,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand but quoted steady, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ℘ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ℘ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ℘ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ℘ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 19; extra fine to finest, $1 12@1 25 ℘ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ℘ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@1 70 ℘ lb. Orange Peco—Common to fine, 75c.@1 15 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Leaf has been in moderate request at uniform prices. Manufactured has attracted less attention, but has been very firm. We quote:

Tax Paid—	Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work—5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—		
Common	$0 30@$0 40	$0 20@$0 30
Medium	45@ 55	40@ 50
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Navy ½ lbs. and lbs., Common	25@ 35	29@ 30
Good and Fine	60@ 72	60@ 70
Bright Work—½ lbs. and lbs.—		
Common	30@ 40	25@ 40
Medium	50@ 60	40@ 55
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00	70@ 1 15
In Bond—	Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work—Common	$0 23@$0 25	$0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27@ 30	25@ 30
Bright Work—Common	25@ 35	25@ 35
Good and Fine	50@ 75	50@ 75

WOOL—The movements in this line during the past month Messrs. TELLCAMP & KITCHING notice thus: "Throughout the month of August the Wool market continued in a depressed and an unsettled state. A few important transactions took place, however, in domestic fleece, at rates considered decidedly low. Fleeces, in fact, will not sell freely at prices equal to first cost in the interior. In pulled wools but little has transpired, the stock being very light. Fine Foreign Wools have been but moderately inquired for. The assortment of Cape is very good, and of Mestiza there is an ample supply, yet prices are very much depressed; but as it is evident that no more of these wools can be imported without paying the duty of 6c. ℘ lb, it is expected that the market will improve. The medium classes of foreign Wools still remain neglected. Foreign low Wools also remain unchanged, the stock of every grade being limited. The reports from the European markets do not represent any improvement, although low worsted Wools were scarce and firm in England. The public sales of East India Wool closed weak and very low, in short, from 2d. to 3d. ℘ lb. below the prices in April last. The half-washed Wools were offering at private contract at 3d. to 6d. ℘ lb. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1864 were 115,800 bales, 59,729,038 lbs.; for 1865, 59,391 bales, 33,554,849 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to July 28, 1866, 47,417 bales, 30,310,686 lbs.; for the month ending Aug. 25, 1866, 3,520 bales, $1,837,996 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	60@65
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	55@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	50@52
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	65@70
Full blood fleece	60@65
½ and ¾ blood fleece	56@58
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	52@54
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	50@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@57
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece	24@36
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	22@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	[illegible]
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	28@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@58
New-York City, super	48@52
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	60@63
Country, super	54@57
Country, No. 1	42@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	43@50
Western limed pulled	30@45
Southern limed pulled	28@35
Tub washed	50@63

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℘ lb.; 35,000 bushels Corn at 4¼d. by sailing vessel and 5d. by steamer ℘ bushel; and 50 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 25s. ℘ ton. For London, 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ℘ ton.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

FALL IMPORTATION.
C. TAYLOR,
(Formerly No. 713 Broadway, first corner below New-York Hotel,)
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
Where he has now a large stock of
HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS, &c.
My friends and the public are respectfully invited to give me a call at the new store.
C. TAYLOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On TUESDAY, SEPT. 4,
We will exhibit our FALL IMPORTATION
of FRENCH CORSETS
and
FRENCH BALMORAL
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN and NEW SHAPE
SKELETON SKIRTS,
MISSES CORSETS and SKIRTS in EVERY SIZE.
We have also just received four cases of CHILDREN'S WAISTS, of a new and improved make.
CORSETS and SKIRTS made to order.
GAYNOR, IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.

OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts.
will offer on Monday, Sept. 3, a large assortment of
RICH SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS in great variety
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS from low to superfine quality,
CLOAKS in Velvet and Cloth, newest designs,
all will be offered at the lowest market price.
ALSO,
150 pieces BLACK GRO GRAIN and Paris TAFFETA,
SILKS from auction, less than gold cost.
BLACK ALPACAS, cheapest goods ever offered.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
FROM AUCTION AND PER LATE STEAMERS, A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR GOODS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION. WHOLESALE BUYERS INVITED TO CALL AND SEE SOME SPECIAL ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE. N. B.—FULL SUITS MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Of CROSSLEY'S and other well-known makes,
At $1 75 and $2 per yard.
Also,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
At relatively low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
FURNITURE COVERING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FAMILY LINENS AND SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND DAMASK NAPKINS
made up to order.
Also,
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on Monday, Sept. 3,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS.
ALSO IN
BASQUES, CLOAKS AND SACKS,
some of all Silk Plush and Embroidered in Perle, received by last steamers.
Broadway and 10th-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
$1 75, Mosquito Nets and Fixtures.
$1 50, Window Shades and Fixtures.
$3 00, Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Curtain Materials in Brocatelle.
Curtain Materials in Satin Damask.
Curtain Materials in Silk Terry.
Curtain Materials in French Reps.
Curtain Materials in Tapestry de Neuilly.
Curtain Materials in Striped Terry.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, New-York.
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WET LINENS! WET LINENS!
WE SHALL OFFER THIS MORNING,
NINE CASES
of superfine quality FRONTING and SHIRTING LINENS, of the celebrated brand of James & Robert Young, Belfast, Ireland, having been damaged at the late fire at No. 5 College-place, and sold at auction on Monday on account of the Insurance Companies.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FINE WET SHIRTING LINENS.
150 webs fine linen from the great cash sale of yesterday, damaged by fresh water, cheap.
JAMES WARDLAW & CO.,
Corner Church and White sts.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS—SLIGHTLY damaged by fresh water, are offered at a great reduction in price, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Chance for a
FORTUNE.
SEND 50 CENTS AT ONCE,
AND SECURE A TICKET
IN THE OPENING FAIR,
MANAGED BY J. R. HAWLEY & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE.
GOOD PAY, and guarantees given for performance of all advertised.
A. G. DAVIS,
General Agent,
No. 165 William-st.,
New-York.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, post-paid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

WATCHES, CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS and Australian pebble jewelry, mounted in fine gold. Wholesale department, No. 177 Broadway; retail, No. 407 Broadway. Price lists sent by mail.
LIONEL JACOBS.

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED—DEMOREST'S infallible watch guard, simple, secure, ornamental and convenient; price 25 and 50 cents each; sold at all the jewelry and fancy stores, or mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, SORREL mare, five years old, stylish driver; new shifting top buggy, harness, &c., complete and of the best make; reason for selling, leaving City; seen at Astor Stables, 23 West 13th-st., for three days, between 5th and 6th avs.

A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK horses for sale; well matched, good travelers 15 hands high, just in from the country; will be sold a the owner has no further use for them. Apply at No 96 and 98 Hudson-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future, at No. 42 Stanton-st., corner Forsyth, over the grocery. Ladies, 50 cents. Gen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CHARLATAN. Characters by J. Newton Gotthold, Miss Annie Levering, Miss Hattie Thorne, Messrs. W. Davidge, James Duff, O. K. Mason, W. S. Higgins, W. A. Donaldson, W. S. Andrews, J. O. Dusil, O. Burroughs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY, and LOLA MONTES; or, CATCHING A GOVERNOR. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, McKee, Rankin, Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Saidee Cole and Miss Bland.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. MARTA. Characters by Signora La Bo'chetti, Signora De Gibelle, Sig. Tamaro, and Herr Carl Formes. Sig. Rosa, Leader.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SIX YEARS AFTER; or THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN'S WIFE and THE THREE GREEN MEN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, ROCOMBOLE; or, KNAVE OF HEARTS, ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA and MAID OF CROISSEY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. MONEY. EVENING, at 8, THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HANLON BROTHERS. Testimonial Entertainments.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We learn by the Ocean Telegraph that Count Bismarck is endeavoring to form an alliance between Prussia, Austria and Russia. The Count has made an address to the Deputies, in which he tells them that they do not differ so much with the Government as they had thought, but he was inclined to slight the domestic for the foreign policy of Prussia. The reduction of the Austrian army to a peace footing had already commenced. The London *Times* of yesterday morning says the Roman question will be shortly settled. It is stated that the object of sending British troops to Canada is to meet the spirit evinced by the colonists during the late Fenian raid. An insurrection of Circassians has been quelled by Russian troops. Dispatches of yesterday say all is well with the *Great Eastern*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Ottawas, a tribe of partially civilized Indians, are erecting a university for the education of Indians in Kansas. Their Chief, John Jones, is a thoroughly educated man, and is the leader in the enterprise, and associated with him are several other gentlemen, including Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Government Indian agent for the Ottawas. By a treaty consummated two or three years since, the Ottawas gave twenty thousand acres of land from the centre of their rich reservation for the establishment of this University.

An engineer employed in a mill in Philadelphia, made an experiment on Saturday last of a somewhat perilous nature. He had been told that a steel spring might be effectually tempered if, while red hot it were immersed in petroleum. He heated the withe of steel, and plunged it into a bucketfull of coal oil. The result was an explosion, and the flames fast spreading toward the room, the astounded and partly burnt engineer set the donkey engine to work, and adjusting the hose, the fire was soon extinguished.

A company has been formed in California for the purpose of digging a tunnel in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and through it conveying the waters of Lake Tahoe to the channel of a stream, and so across the valleys to San Francisco. It is designed also to supply a dozen interior towns as well as the larger city, with water of great purity, the miners with water for carrying on their work during the dry season, and irrigate thousands of acres of land that are now unproductive.

The improvements at the Naval School, Annapolis, are rapidly progressing, under the auspices of Admiral David D. Porter, the Superintendent of that institution. Already the work of inclosing the property, including the Government mansion purchased by the United States under an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, has commenced, and it is supposed will be finished in the course of two months.

A soldier of the Government, stationed in Michigan, has been convicted of murder by the United States Circuit Court, and sentenced to be hung. Several years ago capital punishment was abolished by the Legislature of that State, and the criminal cannot be hung within the State jurisdiction. To avoid any conflict with the State law, the murderer is to be executed on the Fort Gratiot Reservation, which is United States property.

From Havana intelligence to the 26th ult. is received. The Quarantine regulations were in full force, and the steamship *Eagle*, from this port had just arrived, and was ordered to Mariel to ride out the twenty days' restriction. All sailing vessels from New-York are similarly subjected.

Representative Pike, of Calais, Me., has forwarded $300 to Mayor Stevens, of Portland, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. In an accompanying note he says: "It is part of the extra compensation that Congress so foolishly voted its members after I left."

When the prospective improvements in deepening the channel of the Thames River, Connecticut, for which Congress has appropriated $60,000, are completed, vessels of fourteen feet draft will be able to reach Norwich at high tide.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, United States Army, writes to Gov. Oglesby that the survey of the Rock River for the proposed ship canal will be completed at once, and the survey of the Illinois River will be commenced on the 10th of September.

They propose to organize a militia company at Helena, Ark., with officers equally divided between the representatives of the Union and the rebel armies.

The Memphis *Avalanche* attacks Gen. Wood, commanding Mississippi, because he threatened a county where the negroes were being driven off with the presence of a garrison to protect them.

Senator Wright, of New-Jersey, who has been sojourning for a few weeks in Norwalk, Conn., was conveyed on Saturday to his home in Newark, being attended by two physicians.

An inquest in the case of Patrick McGuann, who is alleged to have been shot by Eugene Fergus, was commenced yesterday by Coroner Lynch of Brooklyn.

An organized attempt of the prisoners in the Hudson County, N. J., Jail to liberate themselves was discovered by the keeper and frustrated.

LOCAL NEWS.

The preliminary examination of George H. Briggs, who stands charged with having embezzled $61,000, the property of the President Directors and Company of the Nassau Bank, took place yesterday morning before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. Considerable confusion ensued from the fact that the authorities seemed at variance, but at 12 o'clock the prisoner was brought into Court, and an affidavit made by the President of the Nassau Bank, charging him with grand larceny. The prisoner waiving an examination, the District Attorney requested an adjournment of the examination to Friday morning at 10 o'clock, in order that he might procure an affidavit from the book-keeper of the Company in relation to some one specific item. Meantime the prisoner to remain in charge of Inspector Carpenter, it being understood that there was to be no *habeas corpus*. Justice Dowling acceded, and ordered an adjournment accordingly.

It was expected yesterday that the General Term of the Supreme Court would convene at the City Hall at eleven o'clock for the purpose—among other things—of hearing and determining the much mooted question as to the constitutionality of the Excise Law, passed by the Legislature of this State on the 14th of April last. When the hour arrived, Judge G. G. Barnard, the only member of the Court present, announced that he had just received a telegram from Judge Ingraham, saying that he would be present at ten o'clock Tuesday—(to-day)—and not before. Judge Barnard also said that Judge Lott, of the Second Judicial District, had made arrangements to sit at this General Term. He had no doubt there would be a full bench on Tuesday, and he would therefore direct an adjournment to 10 o'clock to-day.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday accepted the resignation of Mr. James O'Brien as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and appointed Mr. Lewis R. Ryers in his place. Mr. Varnum offered a series of resolutions providing that the contract for lighting the City with gas shall not be given out unless there is more than one bidder. The resolutions also provide for preventing collusion between bidders. They were laid over. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Wm. Jackson, who was arrested for stealing diamonds and bonds at Long Branch, was before Judge Russel on *habeas corpus* yesterday. He was ordered into the custody of the New-Jersey Sheriff, who was present, armed with a requisition from Gov. Ward. Prisoner's counsel presented another writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before the Superior Court on Saturday, and the prisoner was sent back to the Tombs to await the result.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday for leave to issue a commission to examine some witnesses residing in North Carolina. Their testimony is wanted for use on the trial of the notorious Jumel will case, which is set down to be tried in the Circuit, Part I, the first Monday of next month. The Court granted the motion. The Commission to be returned before the 1st of October.

During the present week, the Supreme Court, Special Term and Chambers, will be held by Judge Barnard. On Monday next, Judge Sutherland, who is now ill, will take Judge Barnard's place on the Bench, if the former is then well enough to do so.

The Superior Court, Chambers and Special Term, will be held during the first half of the month by Justice Garvin; the last half by Justice Barbour; at least this is according to the published programme.

The Street Cleaning Commission met yesterday and received a formal notification from the street cleaning contractors of the transfer of the contract for cleaning the streets to Mr. James R. Whiting. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Wm. Thompson, a pickpocket, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for five years. Owing to the absence of Grand and Petit Jurors, the Court of General Sessions adjourned till Wednesday.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term—Judge Barnard presiding—in the suit of Bertha Freeman against Morris Freeman.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 644, a decrease of 70 from the number of the previous week. Of the whole number, 47 were the result of cholera.

Henry Miller and Wm. Bernhardt, young men of genteel appearance, were arrested yesterday for robbing a boarding-house. It appears that they have carried on this business for a long time past.

The Special Term and Chambers of the Common Pleas will be held during September by Judge Cardozo.

Only five cases of cholera were reported on the Health bulletin yesterday, three of which resulted in death.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and made additional appropriations for the construction of Harlem Bridge and for repairing drill-rooms.

Gold was ⅛ ₩ cent. weaker yesterday than at the close on Saturday. Exchange in free supply at low rates; Money easy; the Public Funds higher on 5-20's of 1862; the Railways irregular in the forenoon, closing steady.

Produce and merchandise were in moderate request yesterday, but unsettled in price, buyers having had the advantage generally. Freights were more active.

The receipts of beef cattle at the National Drove Yards on One Hundredth-street yesterday were heavy, numbering about 3,190 for the supply of trade on that single day. There were no extra fed animals offered. Most of the droves consisted of beautiful, thrifty grade Durham and grade Devon bullocks three years old. Among a few droves we saw occasionally some oxen and dry cows, which would make only second-rate beef. Trade dragged quite heavily, and sales were slow, as dealers were determined to get the prices of last week if possible. In many instances they brought last week's prices; yet, most drovers agreed that beef was really ½c. or more ₩ lb. lower than it was last week. The supply was so large yesterday that all the cattle will not be sold out during the week. Young bulls two years old were offered freely, and most of them were of a superior quality; yet the demand for such kind of meat was exceedingly indifferent, so much so that we did not hear of a single sale of bulls. The market at Hudson City on Thursday and Friday, which is now becoming fully equal to any other New-York market, was moderately active, and beef cattle sold about as high as they have for several weeks past. Trade is so dull in milch cows that we can scarcely find anything to report. The demand for calves is active for such as are fit to eat; but the large number of half-fattened, grass-fed and poverty-stricken brutes that are offered, makes dull trade and slow sales. The arrivals of sheep are moderately large for the week. Good ones sell readily at a fair price, while poor ones go off slowly. Transactions in swine have been moderately active, the supply being fully equal to the demand.

Northerners in the South.—While the Radical newspapers are telling us that the lives of Northerners are unsafe in the South, we constantly find in the journals that reach us from all parts of the Southern States inducements of the most tempting kind held out to Northern settlers. They talk about their superb climate and soil, about the fortunes that can be made in cotton-raising other industries, about the openings and opportunities for business and labor, about the friendly and peaceable disposition of the Southern people, and so forth, with great frequency. As regards Louisiana, of which so much has been said lately, that influential old paper, the New-Orleans *Bee*, thus speaks:

"No fact has been more prominent in this State for more than a year past than the desire of the people to have Northerners settle and live among them. *The Louisiana press has teemed with appeals to induce Northern immigration.* No conditions were laid down as to politics. If the immigrants should be honest, industrious, enterprising, not vagrants or criminals, that was deemed enough. *No instance can be cited throughout the State*, where a Northern man, simply for being such, has been molested and maltreated, and has failed to have the same protection from the law *which any other person could enjoy*. There never was a time, indeed, when Northern men in the South as a class were treated with more conciliation. From commercial and industrial no less than from political considerations, *they have been the objects of a studious tenderness.*"

We have published similar reports and statements from many other Southern States, and their truth can be confirmed by more than a hundred thousand Northern men resident in the South.

The President and the People.

The spontaneity of the demonstrations which attend the tour of the President is their most interesting and most significant feature. There is little evidence of preparation on either side. The people seem to have taken the affair into their own hands, and to manage it with the ardor of an honest enthusiasm. And the President evidently so interprets it, for his speeches are an expression of his own earnest convictions, couched in the form which best commends itself to the popular heart.

If politics enter more largely into the intercourse than was at first intended, let us not forget that the circumstance is mainly attributable to those who now pretend to deprecate it. The journey, as arranged, was not designedly political. It was undertaken with reference to the memory of a statesman who possessed the confidence of a considerable body of his countrymen, who cannot be unmindful of the honor to be paid to the patriotism of their departed leader. Party politics in such a connection seemed out of place, and the President and his friends announced their intention to ignore them. But his enemies prevented adherence to this intention, and provoked the displays which now mortify and offend them. The Philadelphia Radicals took the initiative. They pursued a course which rendered the exclusion of politics impossible. They thought proper to sharpen political hostility with personal insult, and to vindicate their opposition to the policy of the President by slighting his person and his office. From that moment no choice remained. The Radicals had decided upon using the opportunity against the President, whose friends were thus compelled to rally to his support, and to accept the issue forced upon them.

Hence the political complexion which the tour has assumed, and the importance of the manifestations of popular feeling which it has called forth. The people took up the challenge which the Radicals had thrown down, and now we witness outbursts of enthusiasm which the enemies of the President can neither explain away nor counteract.

Each succeeding effort of Radical malignity serves but to exhibit the popularity which encircles Andrew Johnson in more striking light. The Mayor and other small great men of Philadelphia helped to disgrace the city for which they are expected to speak; but the people of the city redeemed its reputation nobly. And the experience has been the same wherever the same disreputable conduct has been attempted. Staid old Albany refused to be bound by the ill-natured proceedings of the Radical State Senators, and along the route thence to Niagara the President has been honored with a series of receptions which prove that the Radical boasters do not quite carry rural New-York in their pockets. Indeed, the more violent the efforts of Radicals to decry the tour and insult the President, the more triumphant are the doings of the people in his favor.

And Andrew Johnson's shrewdness enables him to profit by the genuineness and impromptu nature of the demonstrations to the fullest extent. High-art critics have found fault with some of his speeches as too combative and unpolished; forgetting that they are elicited by gross attacks upon himself and his principles, and that their force is derived from the absence of formal preparation. The people proceed on the assumption that he is their President; and he speaks to the people under the idea that the cause he contends for is their cause, and that in the end they will win, whether the Radical politicians like the victory or not.

The tone of speeches on occasions of this sort is vastly more important than mere forms of expression. The people care less for verbal niceties than for the clearness and honesty of the mind to which they listen. And in this decided preference lies the strength of the President. The case he is called to state requires neither metaphor nor subtlety. It is a question of restored Union based upon the Constitution as it is, or disunion as a consequence of the Radical policy. It is an appeal from the dogmas of professional philanthropists and the plots of revolutionists, to the judgment of the patriot fathers and the purposes of the Union armies. Radical journalists may endeavor to confound the merits of the question, but Andrew Johnson's statement of it carries conviction to the hearts of the people.

"Hit and Hurt."

"H. G." takes up the gloves for a sparring match with Mr. Beecher, but makes a poor fist of it. Two columns of mere words proving nothing, but that for an inglorious peace, Mr. Greeley was in favor of giving rebels and rebeldom all they asked for! Let us, for the edification of Mr. G.'s followers, repeat his first paragraph:

"We have been most anxious that, in the settlement of our great national differences, the North should deal *generously* with the South. Only let Slavery be utterly annihilated—root, branch and suckers—and *no cost could be too great* to insure a perfect reconcilement of those so lately divided by the maddening strife of civil war."

Of course, every reader of the *Tribune* knows how false this is. Every issue and every utterance of the *Tribune* denounces and proscribes Southern States and Southern Representatives. It labors constantly to inflame, exasperate, "madden" those with whom we have been engaged in civil war. It invited those States to go out of the Union, and although "Slavery is utterly annihilated" it refuses to let them come back. While the strife lasted, and when the life of the nation was in iminent danger, the *Tribune* was indeed "magnanimous." Then it was ready for "peace" upon any terms. But now, when we have conquered a peace, with emancipation; when the South accept the condition, and ask to return to their allegiance, the *Tribune* closes the door, and rejects all efforts at conciliation.

Again:

"I labored and dared—not once only, but persistently—to have that strife ended by a negotiation or treaty which should define the rights of all parties and preclude the possibility of confiscations and executions for treason."

True. The *Tribune* was, by fits and starts, for "negotiation." To-day, it shouted "On to Richmond!" To-morrow, its editor put on sackcloth and bewailed its "great mistake," rushing, afterwards, to Canada, begging for peace of George Saunders, Jake Thompson, &c., &c. And so warmly did "H. G." commend himself to the "conspirators" that C. C. Clay drew up a call for a public meeting to sustain him against Mr. Lincoln, and sent it to this City for signatures!

Again:

"Indeed, we should have much preferred that the last billion of dollars that the war cost should have been expended in rebuilding and replenishing the homes of the South rather than in continuing their devastation."

True, again. For a dishonoring peace, Mr. Greeley was ready to yield any and everything. He even quarreled with Mr. Lincoln for not allowing him to offer $400,000,000 of that "last billion" to slaveholders, loyal and disloyal, for peace! But now, when peace, with the Government and the Union preserved, and slavery abolished, comes, the *Tribune* goes for "devastation" instead of "rebuilding and replenishing."

Again:

"So, when at last the rebellion had utterly collapsed and fallen into absolute ruin, our first thought was to save those engaged in it from further inflictions, our first utterance a plea that they should be treated with magnanimity."

True, again. "H. G." offers to go bail for Jeff. Davis. His "first thought" was to save rebel leaders from "further inflictions." He sympathises with Davis, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin, &c., who, like himself, advocated the "right of secession." He would save his secession associates from "inflictions," but is rampant for punishing the whole people of the South, by keeping up strife and in excluding them from the blessings and bounties of a restored Union.

Again:

"The moment when the assassination of President Lincoln had infuriated the loyal millions, so that their ears were temporarily deaf to the pleadings of mercy, when Andrew Johnson, the *Herald*, the Times, and other Johnsonian oracles, were declaring that 'Treason was to be made odious' by vengeance and bloodshed, we did our utmost to calm the popular fury which they were so needlessly aggravating, and pleaded for conciliation and peace."

Very likely, though we had forgotten it. Mr. Greeley says that he tried to calm the feeling so "needlessly" excited by Mr. Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Greeley "goes it blind" against hanging, but he regards excitement against assassination as "needless," especially when nobody was struck down but a President and Secretary of State. In behalf of the assassins he says that he "pleaded for conciliation and peace." But for hundreds of thousands of Southern people who were neither secession leaders, conspirators nor assassins, and, therefore, have no claim to exemption from "further inflictions," Mr. Greeley has no consideration. He yearns for Jefferson Davis. He says that the popular sentiment was "needlessly exasperated" by the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; but for the Southern States and the Southern people, generally, he has now no word of "conciliation and peace." For a *disgraceful* peace, Mr. Greeley wanted to give up whatever the South demanded. When an honorable peace was achieved, preserving the Union and abolishing Slavery, he is dissatisfied, and labors to keep the people embroiled and the Union divided.

The Freedman and His Friends—Mr. Beecher's Great Argument.

No part of Mr. Beecher's argument for the restoration of the Union is more cogent or suggestive than that in which he dwells upon the identity of interest between the white citizens of the South and the emancipated negroes. The point derives much of its force from the antecedents and character of its author. If any man in the land has a right to demand a hearing upon the subject, it is Henry Ward Beecher. The Garrisons and Gerrit Smiths and Wendell Phillipses of the old Abolition Party may boast of more violent speech and more systematic agitation in behalf of the slave. But their practical influence never equaled that of Mr. Beecher, who, as the head of the more moderate school of Anti-Slavery men helped to educate the Northern mind, and to prepare for the change which finally came as a military necessity. When, therefore, worn-out Pro-Slavery politicians like Gen. Butler undertake to air their new-born love of the negro, and to insist upon the subjugation and humiliation of the South as means of his elevation, it behooves the country to listen to the admonitions of his tried and judicious friends. As between Beecher and Butler no honest antagonist of Slavery can long hesitate; nor can any supporter of the Constitution and the Union experience much difficulty in deciding whether the counsel of Beecher or Phillips is the more likely to satisfy the intelligent judgment of the Northern people.

The true interest of the negro lies, as Mr. Beecher says, in the complete and early removal of all obstacles to the peace and prosperity of the South. Neither the clamor of demagogues nor the legislation of Congress can sever the tie which binds the negro to the South, and makes his future dependent upon Southern progress and prosperity. He must continue to look to the planter for employment, and to share the good or the evil of the community among whom he dwells. To keep the South depressed and divided, is to consign the negro to poverty and helplessness. To foster anger by denying justice is to develop dangers from which the negro will be the first to suffer. That the planters are not indisposed to be kind and generous to their colored laborers, is a circumstance which recent exposures of the working of the Freedmen's Bureau have proved beyond controversy. It has been shown clearly that the freedmen prefer employment under their old masters to employment under Bureau agents or Northern Radicals who have gone South on missions of philanthropy and plunder. All that is requisite to secure to the freedman the chances of advancement which the white laborer enjoys, is to emancipate the South from Radical bondage, and as far as possible to obliterate traces of the struggle through which the country has passed.

By no conceivable accident can the freedmen derive benefit from the Radical agitation which now excites the North. "There shall be no peace, no restoration of the Union, until the negroes have votes," declares the demagogue. This, however, implies a permanent disruption of the Union, and a renewal of civil war. Let there be no mistake, no false delicacy, no fallacious hope, upon this head. Under favorable circumstances, and after the negro shall have established his capacity for freedom, the South may be expected to concede the franchise. But in the meantime there will not be negro suffrage, let Congress say or do what it may. For, in the first place, the Southern people will not grant negro suffrage as a condition of restoration to what they are already entitled to enjoy. A spirited people would submit to destruction rather than degradation and vassalage, and their bitterest reviler has not accused the Southerners of lack of spirit. In the next place, a majority of the Northern States, being themselves opposed to negro suffrage, will not sanction an attempt to force it upon the South.

The Radical doctrine is, then, impracticable. It cannot be applied by ordinary legislation. It cannot be enforced except at the point of the bayonet. And we are not prepared to believe that the North will overthrow the Constitution, break up the Union, and bring back civil war to gratify the Radicals and confer upon the freedmen who might be left the right of suffrage.

Gold Shipments Hither, and the Effect of Party Movements on Our Securities Abroad.

The gold shipments from Europe to New-York may not prove merely sporadic, as we have heard some remark. On the contrary, they are likely to continue for some time, unless the Bank of England should again raise the rate of interest.

The large amount of gold sent out from here in May last—some twenty-six millions—was not all sent to pay our indebtedness abroad. A good part of it was shipped to save several houses in England from toppling over during the late panic—in fact, was loaned them by prominent firms here, and since drawn against, as long as the trade in foreign bills yielded a profit. But the extraordinary falling in the price of exchange, entailing upon the drawer here a direct loss, changes affairs entirely, and compels shipments of coin from the other side. Instead of us being indebted to Europe, it becomes every day more evident that Europe is largely indebted to us for our Five-twenties, which she is glad to receive for permanent investment by her capitalists, as long as we remain at peace and the perfect reunion and harmonization of all the States become daily more assured. Some four million dollars' worth are said to have been sent out on Saturday, and orders for the purchase of more are daily received by our brokers through the cable. This renders exchange so plentiful that its supply largely exceeds the demand, and hence the unparalleled fall in the price to over two per cent. below par. We will, therefore, continue to receive gold for this one reason alone, if there were no others.

But there are other reasons to keep the "balance of trade" largely in our favor for some time to come. The cotton crop is now harvesting; in fact, there are already some ships afloat carrying this precious staple of this year's growth to Europe. We may surely calculate upon an export of about one million bales, which, even at reduced rates, would yield some two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars in gold. Again, the grain crop in England is below the average; in France it is unusually bad, so that the price of wheat has risen twenty-five per cent.; in Germany the war has sadly interfered with the crops, while all through our own country we hear of good reports from the farmers. A larger breadth of land was planted this year than ever before, and though the yield to the acre may not be as large in some districts as in other and better years, the aggregate quantity will be largely in excess of any previous year. We shall have, therefore, grain enough to ship to Europe to supply the deficiency there, and that will have to be paid also.

Our imports have been large this year and may be larger the next, for, as we grow richer, our wants increase and we consume more. But cotton and grain and Five-twenties, assuming the present favorable estimate in which the latter are now held in Europe to continue, will make us such large creditors of the Old World that all the lavish extravagance of our fashionables added to the legitimate wants of the country, cannot swell the imports to an equal or larger figure. The Bank of England, in its spirit of monopoly, may raise the rate of discount to prevent specie from being taken out of the country, but it will not be able to prevent it altogether. But lately the rate was ten per cent., and yet cargo after cargo of coin and bullion was sent off to France where interest was only four per cent. And the necessities of trade will control this matter again in the commercial and financial intercourse between the United States and England. The immediate consequence will be the gradual appreciation of our paper money and the possibility of an early resumption of specie payment. Should, however, the violent policy of the Radicals succeed in the approaching elections, and the all but accomplished peaceful reunion and complete political harmony of the States be defeated, this flattering prospect may be darkened. But we hope for the best.

Prussia—Her Political Policy After Military Success.

The Prussians are now dealing with the novel political situation resulting from the war as promptly and vigorously as they dealt with the military situation two months ago. The King and Count Bismarck, who both took pains to keep themselves in the foreground during the war by accompanying the army in its march, are now, of course, at the forefront in the work of political reconstruction and territorial rectification. The message of the King, formally announcing the territorial annexations, (which has just reached us by mail from Europe,) is as direct and decisive, in its way, as was the march of his troops into the regions which he has now seized. He summarily makes known to all concerned that the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau and the free city of Frankfort, having taken active part in the war against Prussia, and having brought down upon themselves and their countries the decision of war, "we are compelled to unite them forever with our monarchy." He declares that this step is not taken from a craving for territory, but from political and geographical necessities, and "to give to the natural reconstruction of Germany a broader and firmer foundation." The King takes no trouble to conceal the hostility entertained in these States toward the annexation he has so summarily effected; on the contrary, he "respects and honors the feelings of fidelity and allegiance which binds them to their princely houses and to their former political institutions;" but at the same time he expresses his trust "*that actual participation in the progressive development of the national union, along with a lenient treatment to all justifiable peculiarities, will facilitate the unavoidable transition into the new and greater community.*" This political philosophy and this policy of conciliation show that the King comprehends the new necessities of the altered political situation, as well as he comprehended the military necessities that existed during the war. We are, moreover, compelled to say that it shows him to be possessed of a knowledge of governmental philosophy far beyond that of our own political leaders of the Radical stripe. He does not proclaim a policy of severity toward those States which were his adversaries, or their exclusion from the privileges enjoyed by other sections of the Prussian people; but he wisely regards a policy of conciliation, and the actual participation of the annexed States in the progressive development of the national union, as the true means of facilitating their moral and political transition into the new and greater community.

Beside this proclamation of the King, we have an important speech of Count Bismarck delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he briefly sets forth the political ideas that have controlled the Government in their action since the close of the war. He announces that the first duty in hand is to impart "solid foundations to the new union," and discusses the modes by which it can best be effected. The Prussian Government "does not consider that it ought to surmount the difficulties at a single leap, as is the custom of the Latin peoples, but it will proceed in the German manner by humoring the institutions suited to the populations, and accustoming them gradually to their new situation." He referred to the system which the Prussian Government were endeavoring to apply in Saxony—the "partition of the rights of sovereignty, that is to say, the establishment of a military sovereign and a civil sovereign," and in reference to this he remarked: "I had at one time a marked preference for this method, but after the impressions I have received from the reorganization of Schleswig-Holstein, I am afraid such a system would become a source of collisions *which might lead to a coolness of the annexed countries toward their new masters.*" Count Bismarck, having thus hinted at the guiding principles of his Government under existing circumstances, made this striking remark, no less applicable to political reconstruction in America than in Germany: "*The science of politics has not the mission of Nemesis*; vengeance does not appertain to us."

The Presidency.—From assaults upon President Johnson, the *Tribune* has advanced to attacks upon the Presidency, which is represented as too expensive. For the jobs and extravagance of Congress, the *Tribune* had the most kindly forbearance. With the President on a holiday tour it has no patience, because of its cost. The Boston *Commonwealth*, another Radical sheet, declares itself more manfully. It objects to the Presidency as an institution, and exults in the strife between the President and Congress on the ground that it will lead to the abolition of the office of President! The country "can do very well without a Chief Magistrate," is the conclusion arrived at by the *Commonwealth*, which advocates a change of the Constitution, to remove all check upon the action of Congress. Where would the Radical plans end? First, in disunion; next, in anarchy.

How to do it.—The Editor of the *Tribune* says "that no cost could be too great to insure a perfect reconciliation of those so lately divided by the maddening strife of civil war." Well, everybody knew that. The *Tribune* was willing to expend a large sum to effect this object—even as large a sum as four hundred million dollars. Suppose he adds to his previous offer of that amount a little sacrifice of prejudice and party spite.

The National Union Committee.

In pursuance of the call issued by H. J. Raymond, Chairman, and N. D. Sperry, Secretary of the National Union Committee appointed by the Convention at Baltimore in 1864, a meeting of the Committee was held at the Astor House yesterday at 12 o'clock. Owing partly to a misapprehension of the call, and partly to the issuing of an invitation for a meeting of the same Committee at Philadelphia, the following members only were present: Hon. Wm. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Hon. Thos. G. Turner, of Rhode Island; John B. Clark, of New-Hampshire; N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut; W. H. Wallace, of Idaho Territory; Cuthbert Bullitt, of Louisiana; George B. Senter, of Ohio, and H. J. Raymond, of New-York.

As no quorum was present, the whole Committee consisting of thirty-nine members, Mr. Turner moved that when the Committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at the call of the proper officers.

Mr. Sperry thought that as this meeting was held in pursuance of a regular call, it was the duty of the members to attend, and that, under the circumstances, it was competent for those present to take such action as they might deem expedient. He claimed to represent in his political action the principles adopted by the Baltimore Convention by which the Committee was appointed, and he did not recognize the right of any State Committee or of any portion of this Committee to sit in judgment on his conduct or displace him on the Committee. Those of the Committee who might meet at Philadelphia would doubtless take action on the subjects of difference, and he thought we should do so likewise.

Mr. Claflin said he did not think a minority of the Committee had a right to take any action, and he should protest against it. Nor did he think we should take any notice of the Philadelphia meeting, as it was called without authority.

Mr. Raymond said he claimed with Mr. Sperry to be acting in strict harmony with the principles of the Baltimore platform, and of the candidates for office nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and elected by the people. Nor did he think the Committee had any right to expel members appointed by the Convention. But he recognized the right of the Committee to control its own organization and to elect and change its officers at pleasure—and he should not consent to hold any position of official trust in the Committee after he had ascertained that a majority of the Committee differed from him upon questions of political principle or of party action. All he desired was to be relieved of the responsibilities of such trusts in some regular and valid action. Until he was so relieved he should retain them. He had hoped that a quorum of this Committee might be in attendance to afford him the opportunity of tendering his resignation, and he concurred in Mr. Turner's motion as likely to secure such a quorum.

Mr. Clark said that whatever was done by the Committee should be done in regular form. We had so acted hitherto, and he trusted we should continue to do so, no matter what differences of political opinion might divide us.

After some further conversation the motion was carried unanimously. It was understood that if, upon consultation with members of the Executive Committee, that time should be convenient, another meeting of the Committee would be called for some time in October.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Naval—Gen. McDowell on a Tour of Inspection—Stocks.

San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 31.

The expedition in aid of the Liberal cause in Mexico, under the command of Col. Lewis Lee, late commandant of Fort Mason, Arizona, Major Richardson and others, will sail for San Diego to-morrow.

The United States steamer *Saranac* sailed for Mexico to-day.

The United States Circuit Court granted an appeal to-day in behalf of the City in the Pueblo case.

Major-Gen. McDowell, escorted by United States troops, started yesterday on a tour of inspection to the White Mountains to ascertain the mineral resources of that region of the country, which is little known.

The ship *Midnight*, Capt. Brock, arrived to-day.

Mining shares are flat; Yellow Jacket, 127; Chollar, 126; Belcher, 118.

Legal-Tenders, 70¼; United States 7-30 June Bonds, 77¼.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

A New Political Combination Proposed.

Count Bismarck Endeavoring to Form an Alliance with Russia and Austria.

Reduction of the Austrian Army to a Peace Footing.

A Circassian Insurrection Put Down After Hard Fighting.

Why British Soldiers are Dispatched to Canada.

A NEW ALLIANCE.

Bismarck Endeavoring to Form an Alliance with Austria and Russia.

Paris, Monday, Sept. 3, P. M.

It is said that Count Bismarck is endeavoring to form an alliance between Prussia, Austria and Russia.

The Domestic and Foreign Policy of Prussia.

Berlin, Sunday, Sept. 2.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Bismarck said that the views of the Government and the Deputies were not so much opposed as they appeared to be, even on the question of internal reform. But the most important task now was the foreign policy of Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The Army to be at Once Reduced to a Peace Footing.

Vienna, Monday, Sept. 3—P. M.

The Austrian Government has given orders for a reduction of the army to a peace footing, and the work has already commenced.

RUSSIA.

Insurrection of Circassians—They are Put Down after some Hard Fighting.

St. Petersburgh, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Seven thousand Circassians captured the town of Sukum Kallkuly on the 27th August. The Russians received reinforcements, retook the town, and repulsed several attempts to recapture it.

Later news states that the insurgents are willing to submit.

Movements of the United States Embassy.

Moscow, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The United States Embassy have gone to Novogorod. An invitation to visit the cities on the Caspian Sea was declined.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Its Speedy Settlement Anticipated.

London, Monday, Sept. 3.

The *Times* of this morning says that the solution of the Roman question will quickly follow the cession of Venetia to Italy.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

Why British Soldiers Are Sent Over.'

Liverpool, Monday, Sept. 3.

Two steamships of the Cunard line have sailed for Canada with troops.

The *Telegraph* says the only object in sending these troops to Canada is simply to meet the spirit manifested by the Colonists in the late Fenian raids.

THE OLD CABLE.

The Great Eastern Paying Out and all Well.

London, Monday, Sept. 3.

Dispatches have been received from the steamship *Great Eastern*; has caught the old cable, spliced it, and is now paying out. All well.

MOLDAVIA.

Jassy, Friday, Aug. 31.

The Hospodar has made a triumphant entry into Jassy. He was met on the way by overtures from the inhabitants.

FINANCIAL.

American Securities.

London, Monday, Sept. 3.

The opening prices of American securities are:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Erie Railroad	47
Illinois Central Railroad	80¼

London, Monday, Sept. 3—3 P. M.

The following are the quotations of American securities at the close of business to-day:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Erie Railroad Shares	46¾
Illinois Central Shares	79¾

London Money Market.

London, Monday, Sept. 3.

The opening price of Consols is 89½ for Money.

London, Monday, Sept. 3—P. M.

The official closing rate of Consols was 89½ for Money.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Monday, Sept. 3.

The market opens quiet at 13¼d. for Middling Uplands. Sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, Monday, Sept. 3—P. M.

The Breadstuffs market is unchanged.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, Monday, Sept. 3—P. M.

There is no change to note in the Provisions market.

MARINE NEWS.

Liverpool, Monday, Sept. 3.

The steamship *Tripoli*, from New-York, has arrived.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Health—The Public Alarmed—The Emperor's Anxiety About his Dynasty—Carlotta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1866.

Until the Emperor rode out two days ago, and showed himself to the public, there was much alarm as to His Majesty's health. The public, however, appear not to have been as much alarmed as the Emperor himself and his surroundings, for the Court doctors are kept constantly on the run to St. Cloud, and His Majesty has been prohibited from all work

In fact you can estimate the gravity of the position, or rather the extent of the alarm, by the fact that His Majesty has refused the offer made reciprocally by Austria and Italy to hold the conference at Paris for the settlement of peace, and of their future relations. For inasmuch as the Emperor's greatest ambition, outside the perpetuation of his dynasty, is to act as the world's arbitrator, we must conclude that when he refuses such an opportunity for exercising his good offices the case must be alarming indeed. Thus far, however, His Majesty's malady is a painless one; he is alarmed for fear it may grow worse, and this accounts for his going out while still in the hands of his doctors.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

The Emperor, it is said, has no confidence in any one being able to control the French people, or rather the people of Paris, unless it should be a man with the *prestige* of a great name, like himself, or else a President, who should be merely the representative of the nation. He has, therefore, no great confidence that the Regency which would be established at his death, if he should die before his son comes of age, would be able to control the unruly people of Paris, and it behooves him, therefore, to live a decade longer, if the thing be possible, for then his son might go upon the throne without a Regency; there would be a change of the hangers-on about the Court, there would be novelty, something to talk about, a new experiment to try, and perhaps a success to show. At any rate the Emperor feels that whoever else can afford to die at the present time it is not him.

CARLOTTA.

His Majesty's first visit after a few days of confinement, was made to the Empress CARLOTTA, of Mexico, at the Grand Hotel. But her Mexican Majesty had already been to St. Cloud on her mission of charity, for Her Majesty has really come to beg for the wherewithal to support her husband's tottering throne. The Emperor, it is generally believed, has refused MAXIMILLIAN's request, and the abdication is looked for at no distant date. And in case of an abdication, the Emperor will ask the Government of the United States to join him in the arrangement of the future *status* of Mexico, but only in a verbal way, for the Emperor knows that the United States will not enter into a formal and written convention with a European Power on the settlement of any question so purely American. The Mexican bonds held by Frenchmen, and bought on the understanding that the French Government would in one way or another protect their payment, are at present the only obstacle which prevents the Emperor from retiring at once from the unfortunate Mexican enterprise. He has no right to assume the payment of these bonds by the French Treasury, for by converting them into French bonds he would be damaging the many in order to relieve the few; and on the other hand, the owners of the Mexican bonds will never get their pay if not aided directly by their Government. So that the Emperor, it is said, is determined to make Mexico pay these bonds in some way, either by keeping MAXIMILIAN there till he pays it by squeezing it out of the country, or by coming to some understanding with the United States by which, after MAXIMILIAN's retreat, the money may be forced from the country in the shape of custom-house duties. In any case, we shall soon know the result of the Empress CARLOTTA's mission.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The cool weather which has prevailed for a month, the high waters in the rivers, and the efficient sanitary measures put in practice by the authorities, have served to keep the cholera epidemic nearly stationary at a low figure of mortality. We are pretty sure that we are now seeing the tail end of the epidemic, here as in the other cities of the Continent, for everywhere the disease is represented as on the decline. Nevertheless startling stories come to us from abroad on the state of public health here at Paris. In England, in Germany and in Switzerland they will tell you that Paris is one vast pest-house, that certain streets and quarters are depopulated, that the streets in places are barricaded, and that all strangers and half the citizens have fled. These exaggerations are partly due to the conduct of the Government in prohibiting the journals from mentioning the subject, and partly to the desire of interested parties who are making money by keeping people out of Paris. But as regards the first of these causes the Government is taking credit to itself for a certain proportion of the mildness of the epidemic because of the withholding of the bills of mortality, and this may, in fact, be true, for very many people contract cholera through fear, as we see it demonstrated here every day in the hospitals. As to the precautions people would take if they knew they were in danger of the terrible epidemic, it so happens that at Paris we have less excesses of that kind which produce cholera than perhaps in any city of the world, and it may be, therefore, that the authorities do well in withholding the figures.

MALAKOFF.

PRUSSIAN POLICY.

Address of Count Bismarck on the Policy of Prussia.

At a sitting of the Committee of the Lower House upon the address, held on the 17th ult., Count VON BISMARCK gave the following explanations as to the policy intended to be pursued by Prussia:

Little difference exists between the authors of the various drafts of address, or between the Government and the Chambers, as to the object to which the policy of Germany ought to be directed. The question is only to discover by what methods that object shall be attained. Government has been forced to confine itself within the limits of possibility—*i. e.*, of what can be realized without enormous sacrifices and without compromising the future. We should have run this risk if we had crossed the limits we have marked out for our policy. We must keep the engagements we have contracted in this respect, and above all create confidence in our word. But we do not think it would have been useful at present to go further. The Prussian Government is sufficiently animated by strong ambition to render it advisable to moderate rather than stimulate it. According to the peace preliminaries the North Germans will have the charge of regulating the national relations of the Southern Confederation. To carry out this task we shall have to examine whether the want of this organization is felt more strongly by the population of South Germany than by their Governments, as it now happens that we see Prussian soldiers who pass beyond the line of demarkation exposed to the popular animosity. It is for us next to impart solid foundations to the new union. I believe that in trying to extend them too far their solidity would be diminished. We could not, for instance, submit a State like Bavaria to such conditions as we intend now to impose upon certain States of the North. Let us try first to establish a powerful Prussia, a powerful crown domain of the directing State. The tie of a close union by which we mean to form Northern Germany will not be so strong as an incorporation. Nevertheless, there are only two or three modes to prevent allied races constrained by their Governments turning their arms against us. The first of these is incorporation and complete fusion of the populations with Prussia, and in especial of the hostile functionaries who will remain attached to the old Governments. The Government does not consider that it ought to surmount these difficulties at a single leap, as is the custom of the Latin peoples; but it will proceed, in the German manner, by humoring the institutions to these populations, and accustoming them gradually to their new situation. The second course is the partition of the rights of sovereignty, *i.e.*, the establishment of a military sovereign and a civil sovereign. Compelled by circumstances, we must endeavor to apply this system in Saxony. I had at one time a marked preference for this method, but after the impressions I have received from the reorganization of Schleswig-Holstein, I am afraid such a system would become a source of collisions which might lead to a coolness of the annexed countries toward their new masters. In reference to this point I have been met with the remark, "We don't wish to become second-class Prussians." But, independently of these impressions, this system possesses the inconvenience that one of the two masters, the military sovereign who is a foreigner, always comes forward with distasteful requirements, while all the beneficient influences of civil action remain in the hands of the old sovereign. I regret, as I have said, that we are compelled to make this experiment in Saxony. Lastly, the third method would be to divide the territories as they have been hitherto composed. We did not wish to make a much diminished Hanover and Saxony. We made unpleasant experiences with the system in Saxony in 1815. The portions of that country which were then given to Prussia have become completely fused in her, but in the portion that has preserved its autonomy a frank aversion is retained toward Prussia. For this reason we have now completely departed from this system, which was suggested to us; we have placed the interests of the populations above the interests of dynasties. It is true that this course perhaps produces the impression of injustice, but the science of politics has not the mission of Nemesis. Vengeance does not appertain to us. We must do what is a necessity for the Prussian State, and must consequently not allow ourselves to be guided by any dynastic sympathy. People have already learned to appreciate us even in those very countries. Hanoverians have already said to me: "Preserve our dynasty for us; but if that is not possible, then try at least not to parcel out our territory, but take it entire." As regards our allies, they have only been few in numbers, or weak; but duty, no less than prudence, ordains that we should keep our word, even to the smallest among them. The less hesitation Prussia shows in sweeping her enemies from the map the more is she bound strictly to keep her word with her friends. It is precisely in Southern Germany that faith in our political loyalty will have great weight. As for the constitution of the empire of 1849, it will only be one of the forms through which the problem I have just pointed out will find its solution. I admit that in theory that constitution proceeds with more strictness and consistency than our scheme, the union, because it makes, so to speak, of the different sovereigns the subjects, the vassels of the future Emperor of Germany, but these sovereigns will be more disposed to concede rights to an ally, a functionary of the union, than to an Emperor and Suzerain.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

(Continued from First Page.)

that could be acquired. But they say I have pardoned some men here and there. I have pardoned both while I was a Governor of a State and since I have been President of the United States. I am one of those who believe that a man may sin and do wrong, and after that may do right. If all of us who have sinned were put to death, I fear, my countrymen, there would not be many of us left. I understood that when the Saviour of men came, and found them condemned, instead of putting the world to death he died and shed his own blood that the world might live. I thank you for this sincere manifestation of your regard to me as Chief Magistrate and a fellow-citizen—for, thank God, I am a citizen of the United States. It is not the case, as contended by some, that I am living in a State out of the Union, and, therefore, am not a citizen of the United States. My State is not out of the Union, and, thank God, I am a citizen of the United States. But in parting with you on this occasion, if I know myself, and I think I do, [laughter,] I do it in the best feelings of my heart, with wishes for our prosperity, and that the blessings of Heaven may be showered upon us. I hand over this flag of your country to you, not with twenty-five stars, but with thirty-six stars upon it. I hand over to you the Union of these States; not a semi-circle; no, but a complete circle of States, and along with them the Constitution. [Cries of good, good.] Take the Constitution, and take the flag of your country, and take the Union, for I know they will be preserved and protected in your hands. [A voice—"Forever," and cheers.] One allusion and then I am done. Without distinction of party, I have been made welcome here to-day. Thank God, the time is coming when men are tearing loose from the shackles of party! Thank God, the time is coming when we can see the greatest and best men of the country rally around this altar instead of their party; and when we begin to see country rise above party, you may be well assured that all is safe. Take the flag. I repeat, the Constitution and the Union are in your hands. I know they will be safe. May the blessing of God rest upon you. Good-by. I again thank you for this reception. [Loud applause.]

A COLLATION AT THE MAYOR'S.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, the party were escorted to the house of Mayor WELLS and partook of a collation.

THE PARTY LEAVE FOR CLEVELAND.

Afterward the procession reformed and the Presidential party were escorted to the Lake Shore Depot, where at 1 o'clock the party took cars for Cleveland, where they will arrive at 9 o'clock this evening.

There has been but little excitement in this city, and the excitement has been chiefly for GRANT and FARRAGUT, who were frequently cheered.

When the party were nearing the city the scene of the recent Fenian raid was pointed out to them.

The military display in Buffalo to-day was one of the finest ever gotten up here.

SPEECH FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

Calls were made for Secretary SEWARD, who said: I propose at once to have a settlement of an important account about the speech I am to make. You want to hear Gen. GRANT. I am sorry to say that he is sick, and that you will not be able to see him, therefore you will have to hear me. [A voice—"What did you say about Gen. GRANT?"] I said he was sick. I have but a minute to speak to you, and you must listen if you want to hear. Fellow-citizens, I have to remind you of an old maxim of political action heretofore. Look to the Senate! Look to the Senate! Look to the Senate of the State of New-York. We entered the State through its ocean portal, and we were welcomed by multitudes of people that no man could number. We have traversed the central lines of the States, by canal and by railroad, in barouche and in carriages and upon foot, everywhere, and we are about to make our departure from the State through the lake gate to the West. The Senate of the State of New-York, sitting at Albany, announce that they could know and recognize ANDREW JOHNSON only as the President of the United States. [Cheers, and a voice "LINCOLN!"] No, ANDREW JOHNSON is President of the United States. My judgment is, after what I have seen on this journey, that the people will recognize him, as I do, as an honest man.

Fellow-citizens, one word. The President struck the key-note of the political argument of this day and this time. It is that this Union ought not, must not, cannot remain divided. It has been divided five years already. It must be closed up; the circle must be closed within the coming year. Since the war which left it dissevered and divided this same ANDREW JOHNSON has been President seventeen months; your Congressmen have been Congressmen eighteen months; the Union in nine-tenths of its parts is already restored, law, order, justice, taxation—everything is complete except the one thing of representation of ten States in the Congress of the United States. The question is between the President and the Congress. Of all that has been done, tell me what the Congressmen of the United States have done? Of all that has been done to bring us so near the consummation, you see that nothing has been done that was not done through the direction, agency, activity, perseverance and patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. Will you stand then by Congress? [Cries of "No! no!"] or will you stand by the President? [A voice, "We'll stand by the President forever,"] Then you are New-Yorkers; you stand just where I propose to stand. [Cheers.]

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PARTY INTRODUCED.

Mr. SEWARD then introduced Secretary WELLES. Ex-President FILLMORE introduced Admiral FARRAGUT, remarking: "He couples his ships together and don't mean that the States shall be separated." These gentlemen were cheered.

Gen. CUSTER having been introduced, said he did not intend to make a speech, but he had fought for the Constitution and the Union for four years. He was warmly applauded.

The crowd enthusiastically called for Gen. GRANT, but it was announced that he was not present owing to indisposition.

Mr. SEWARD introduced Mr. ROMERO as the Minister from Mexico, when three cheers were given for that Republic.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE MAYOR.

The excursionists then proceeded on foot to the residence of the Mayor of the city, Mr. WELLS, where a splendid collation awaited them. After passing an hour here pleasantly the party retook carriages and were escorted to the railroad station, where thousands of persons had congregated.

DEPARTURE FOR CLEVELAND.

Gen. GRANT here rejoined the party, and as he entered the car was vociferously cheered.

Admiral FARRAGUT appeared on the platform, in compliance with the calls for him, and received the applause of the spectators.

Postmaster-General RANDALL, who left us at West Point, rejoined us at Buffalo.

Senator DOOLITTLE is with us, and a delegation from Erie are on board. The car of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, which contains the Presidential party, is carpeted and festooned with banners, and the interior is decorated with bouquets of flowers. The American flag is displayed on the outside. All the company are comfortable and agreeable. The signal is given for starting. Cheers for the President are given, and at 1:30 o'clock we are on our way to Cleveland.

AT NORTH EVANS.

NORTH EVANS, Monday, Sept. 3, 1:40 P. M.

The train passed slowly. The President appeared on the platform and bowed to the crowd. A salute was fired and cheers were given.

AT SILVER CREEK.

SILVER CREEK, Monday, Sept. 3, 2:26 P. M.

We stopped here ten minutes. A large crowd had assembled. The President appeared on the platform of the car and was welcomed by Mr. LEROY ANDREWS, who made the following speech:

THE PRESIDENT INTRODUCED.

MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of the citizens of Silver Creek, who have met here to greet you and the members of your Cabinet and the distinguished chieftains who accompany you, I beg leave to tender you a cordial welcome. We have nothing else to say than a reiteration of the sentiments which have met you everywhere on your way.

HIS REPLY.

The President responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In reply to your distinguished representative on the present occasion, I can only say in the few moments left of our stay here, passing along as we are, almost on the wings of the wind that I have to tender my thanks for the cordial welcome which the people have given me on my tour to the place of my destination in the West. Fellow-citizens, I am not inordinately vain. I do indeed, like most other men, love flattery, and I have always been charged with trying to obtain the approbation of the great mass of the people. I am free to say to you here to-day that I am proud to have such approbation, and will say further that demonstrations of this kind, manifesting respect and confidence in one so humble and one who claims so little as myself, is peculiarly gratifying and flattering to his pride. I would not have regard for anybody that had not proper ambition. I have got ambition, and it has characterized me through life; and what ambition was that? It was so to demean myself, so to discharge my public duties and so to acquit myself as to attain the respect and approbation of the American people. I have served in pretty much every public position that man can occupy in this Republic, from the lowest to the highest place in the councils of the nation. So far as the future is concerned, what have I to induce me to do wrong? What inducement have I to betray you? Notwithstanding this, I have been charged as being a traitor, and as having abandoned the principles upon which I was elected. Where is the man or woman that can lay their finger upon the slightest deviation from the principles contained in the platform upon which I was nominated. But I will go further than this, and will say that I profess to have a creed and to act upon principles that stand above and beyond the platform, made by parties for party purposes. The platform upon which I nowstand is the Constitution of country. [Great cheering and cries of good.] It was made by WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and all that long line of patriots that you love and reverence. Yes, it sprung from the Revolution—that struggle entered into by our fathers, and in which they slept upon the cold and damp ground, and made marches over the frozen earth, while the blood spouted from their feet, to achieve independence and the Constitution, which you and I this day enjoy. Were I to abandon that Constitution, which is your Constitution, I should feel that I had abandoned every principle that was sacred and dear to me. I should feel that I had abandoned my wife and my children. I should feel that I had abandoned the interests of the great mass of the American people. And here to-day looking you all in the face, having entered public life as far back as 1837, and having occupied most positions, from an Alderman up to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and having now attianed the acme, the very summit of all human ambition, and at last having been charged with being a traitor and abandoning the people, I say what have I to gain by doing so? But whom have I abandoned. Is there a man or woman living that can look me in the face and say that I ever betrayed a friend or abandoned a principle? If there is I should like to see him. I should like to look through his eyes down into the very recesses of his heart to know of what he was made. When or where have I ever abandoned the great mass of the American people? Where is the vote I have ever given, where is the principle upon which I have ever acted from the introduction even of the homestead bill, when I toiled and labored, trying to secure to every man in the United States a domicil, a home, and an abiding place for his wife and children, that betrayed the people. When did ANDREW JOHNSON ever abandon the great mass of the American people? And now having passed through this rebellion, you that are familiar with my course in the beginning, and have been familiar with it from the beginning to the end—now that the rebellion has been suppressed, as far as arms is concerned, and your Government placed in a stable position, what inducement do you think that I have had to abandon my country and be a traitor? I have got no future to look forward to save that of preserving my country and making for myself a little place in history among those who saved it. For me to become a traitor seems a strange ambition at this time. If I know myself I love the people. I have never been betrayed by the people. Let me tell you another thing. There are very few men who have been abandoned by the people unless they have abandoned them first. Now, in parting with you I have but a word to say. I leave the Constitution and the flag which you have unfurled yonder, not with twenty-five but with thirty-six stars on its folds, and the Union which it represents, in your hands, where I know they will be safe. [Cheers.]

As the cars were moving off, several bouquets were presented to the President, when he said: "Bouquets coming from woman are most meet tributes in the garland of fame."

AT DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, Monday, Sept. 3—3:50 P. M.

We have stopped ten minutes. Five or six thousand people, probably, were congregated. A salute was fired. A company of firemen in full uniform were in the crowd. There was a plenteous display of flags, one of which was in shreds, having evidently been in the war. The roofs and porticos were occupied by interested spectators. The Presidential party left the car and proceeded a short distance from the track, where a stand had been erected.

Preparations in Chicago—Extremely Rancorous Party Feeling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 3.

The extreme sheets of the city are doing their utmost to stir up a riot upon the occasion of the President's reception. The *Times* of to-day says the President's party will hold possession of Chicago during his tarry, and devotes a long leader to the present state of feeling existing here. The extreme Radical sheets, *Tribune*, *Republican* and *Post*, as bitterly inveigh against the *Times*, charging it with the design of abetting a riot, and of inciting violence and ill-feeling among the citizens.

The action of the Board of Trade has been tinged with partisanship, and the Common Council are now in session deliberating whether they shall or shall not give the President a reception. A more malignant spirit was never witnessed than is shown by unscrupulous men here on both sides.

A large number of the most influential of our citizens are moving in the matter, and design to obtain the use of some suitable place for the purpose of tendering to the President and to GRANT and FARRAGUT the regards of the citizens of Chicago.

Mr. Johnson to Visit St. Louis

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 3.

The President this morning decided to visit St. Louis after the party gets through at Chicago. The party will arrive in St. Louis on Saturday next and remain in that city until the following Monday. Returning to Washington the President will stop at Indianapolis during the night of the 10th inst., leave Tuesday morning for Cincinnati, arriving in that city in the afternoon of the same day, and remain there until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, 12th inst., when he will leave for Columbus, arriving in that city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and remain there until Thursday morning, the 13th inst.; leave at 8 o'clock A. M. for Pittsburgh, and remain in the latter city during Thursday night, and on Friday morning depart for Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Resignation of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Collector of the port of Boston, tenders his resignation in a letter to the President, dated Aug. 28, in which he says: "I do not fail to observe the movements and efforts which have been and are now being made to organize a party in the country, consisting almost exclusively of those engaged in the late rebellion and their allies, who sought by other means to cripple and embarrass the Government. These classes of persons, with a small fraction of others, constitute the organization. It proposes to defeat and overthrow the Union Republican Party and to restore to power, without sufficient guarantees for the future, and protection to men who have been loyal, those who sought to destroy the Government. I gave all the influence I possessed to create and uphold the Union Republican Party during the war, without the aid of which our Government would have been destroyed and the rebellion a success. With such a party as has been inaugurated and for such purposes I have no sympathy, nor can I acquiesce in its measures by my silence. I therefore tender to you my resignation of the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown to take effect from the time when a successor shall be appointed and qualified."

JAPAN.

The Tariff as Established by the Late Convention Between the United States, France, Holland and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 3.

An extract from an official copy of the Convention completed June 25 between the United States, France, Holland and Japan, gives the duties on certain articles of import as follows: Candles, 2 boos 25 cents; hides, 1 boo 80 cents per one hundred caties; quicksilver, 6 boos per one hundred caties; salt fish, 75 cents per hundred caties; grain, flour and meal, duty free. The export of flour and wheat is prohibited. Tea pays an export duty of 3 boos 50 cents per one hundred caties; rags, 12 cents; cotton 2 boos 25 cents. Duty on the sale of steamers to the Japanese, 3 boos per ton, and on sailing vessels 1 boo per ton. The bonded warehouse regulations are on a liberal scale, and the charges are moderate.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Norfolk Quarantine—Sailing of the Monocacy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The regulations recently adopted by the Board of Health of Norfolk requiring all vessels coming from New-York to be examined by an appointed inspector before their departure from that port have been rescinded.

The United states double-ender *Monocacy*, Commander S. P. CARTER, sailed to-day for China to join the East India Squadron.

Boat Race on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Sept. 3.

A very exciting race came off opposite this place on the Hudson at 6 o'clock last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Eagle Aquatic Association. Five working boats were entered. The contestants were GEORGE GRAHAM, WILLIAM BRINK, JOHN J. PLATT, AUGUSTUS GIDLEY and G. W. DAVIDS. The distance rowed was one mile and return. The judges were Hon. JOHN H. OTIS, HENRY W. SHAW and Rev. J. L. CORNING.

No betting whatever was allowed, and none but friends of the association were invited to attend. BRINK came in first, GRAHAM next, DAVIDS third and GIDLEY last, PLATT having withdrawn after going about 100 yards. A prize was presented to each of the three coming in first. A select company of ladies and gentlemen were present, including Judge DEAN and family.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

QUARANTINE AT HAVANA.

The following has been received at the Department of State:

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HAVANA, Aug. 14, 1866.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to accompany herewith a copy of the orders of the Governor-General to establish a strict quarantine against all vessels from the United States to this place.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAVAGE, Vice-Consul-General.

[Copy—Translation.]

Superior Civil Government of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba, Office of the Director of Administration, Bureau of General Administration.

CIRCULAR.—H. C. M.'s Consul in Philadelphia has notified this Superior Government that the apparition of cholera in that city has been officially declared by the Board of Health, and in view of that dispatch and the reports corroborated by the Press, and confirmed by other data submitted to this Government of that scourge having appeared in that city, and in other places of the United States, His Excellency, the Superior Civil Governor, desirous of adopting all the precautions that may tend to prevent the invasion of that disease into this island, has ordered the following regulations, the exact compliance with which I charge upon you:

Vessels proceeding direct from the United States, as also those that may after their departure touch at foreign ports, whatever may be the bill of health and its remarks, that they may bring, will be declared foul in the ports of this island, and detained to a rigorous quarantine at the naval Lazaretto.

Second—Vessels thus situated may provide themselves with any necessary article at the ports of their destination, observing the restrictions of the general regulations of this branch of the service.

Third—Vessels proceeding from foreign ports near this island with or without foul bills of health, will be subjected to the same treatment, whenever the cholera is declared to exist in them or in any place of the interior.

Fourth—Vessels arriving from England, Germany and France will be treated according to the circular of the 11th September last, but with the proviso that during the observation, they may pass in port, be it three, five or ten days, they ventilate the vessel, fumigate and clean the cargo and the baggage of the passengers in the best manner possible, and place windsails, open ports, &c., under the vigilance of an agent of the Health Board, who will be placed by the Board in each vessel with necessary instructions.

Fifth—The under Boards of Health will punctually fulfill these regulations under their district responsibility, and whenever a vessel be placed under observation in any of their ports they will communicate it immediately to the President of the Superior Board of Health, expressing the name, point of departure, crew and passenger list of the vessel, the bill of health and the remarks it may contain, the accidents incurred during the voyage, and each and every circumstance that may tend to found a correct judgment as to its sanitary state.

Sixth—The Governors and subaltern authorities will constantly watch the ports not of entry along the line of coast under their charge, in order to insure the enforcement of the sanitary laws, and to severely punish the same if it should unfortunately be committed.

Seventh—Each Governor will immediately acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

God guard you many years!

HAVANA, Aug. 10, 1866.

(Signed) JOAQUIN VIGOA DE QUINONES.

To the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of ———.

TRANSPORTATION FOR SOLDIERS NEEDING ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

An order just issued from the War Department provides that discharged soldiers of the United States who have been disabled in service, as well as those not yet discharged, who are to be provided with artificial limbs at the expense of the Government, will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department to and from their homes and the place where they may be required to go to obtain the artificial limb. The Medical Director, or other officer designated by the Surgeon-General for that duty, shall, in addition to each order for an artificial limb give a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation stating the points to and from which the transportation is to be furnished; and such requisition shall be the evidence upon which the Quartermaster will furnish the transportation.

A REGULATION UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The following regulation has just been issued from the Land Office:

"Where a party makes a selection of a tract of land under the Homestead Law and thereafter desires to change the same for other land, he cannot be permitted to do so, as the law makes no provision for change of homestead entries. When, however, a homestead party is actually settled on one tract and by an error in the description in his application a certificate of entry is given to him for another and different tract from that covered by his actual settlement, the error is treated merely as a clerical one in the papers, and will be corrected so as to award him inceptive evidence of the title for the tract embracing his actual settlement."

LOTTERY TICKET DEALERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has established the following regulations, under the Internal Revenue Act, for the licensing of lottery ticket dealers:

First, when any person desires to engage in business as a lottery ticket dealer, he shall make returns in the usual form to the Assessor of the district in which he is located, which return shall state, in addition to other information now required the name or names of the managers or proprietors for whom he acts, with their place of business. Second. Before paying the special tax of $100 to the collector, the applicant must procure and present to that officer the duly executed bond of the managers of the lottery in which such applicant proposes to deal and he will not be allowed to deal in the tickets or numbers of any lottery whose managers have not furnished bond for him when, however, a single person or firm is the manager of several lotteries than one bond furnished by such person or firm will be sufficient for a dealer in these several lotteries. Third—The bond or bonds so to be given are to be conditional in the sum of one thousand dollars; that the person who has paid the tax to do business in the lottery or lotteries of which the obligators are managers, shall not sell any ticket or supplementary tickets of such lottery or lotteries which has not been duly stamped, according to law, with the name of the vender of the ticket or supplementary ticket and with the date of the sale, and that he will pay the tax imposed by law on the gross receipts of his sales. The form of the bonds must also be first approved by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

4. Any person dealing in the tickets or numbers of any lottery or lotteries in violation of the above rules and regulations will be liable to the penalty imposed by law for every such violation, and this penalty will be enforced in the most summary manner.

Collectors of Internal Revenue are required to enforce the strict observance of these regulations in their respective districts.

(Signed,) H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Cholera and Yellow Fever—Arrivals—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

There have been thirty-four cases of cholera and three deaths by yellow fever, for 48 hours, ending this morning.

Arrived, (at New-Orleans,) steamers *Mariposa* and *Gen. Grant*, New-York; *Liberty*, Baltimore.

Cotton has declined; sales, 500 bales; Low Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 495 bales. Sugar—Fair, 13c. Flour, $9 50 for Superfine. Gold, 144. Sterling Exchange, 55. New-York Exchange, par.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Gen. Lew Wallace at Monterey—Cortinas Proclaims Himself Governor of Tamaulipas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Sept. 3.

The steamer *J. W. Everman*, from Brazos with hides, has called here, and will sail for New-York on the 4th.

Gen. WALLACE had gone to Monterey, to find a market for the arms taken out on the *Everman*. A portion of them had been sent to Tampico.

CORTINAS proclaims himself Governor of Tamaulipas.

Affairs were very unsettled.

The steamer *Gen. Sheridan* was at Brazos, waiting orders from her owners.

Base Ball.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 3.

The Union Club of Lansingburgh, the victors in the recent match with the Mutual Club of New-York, played a game of base ball with the Nationals of this city, this afternoon, and were beaten, the score standing Nationals 23, Union 18.

MAINE.

Ex-Vice-President Hamlin Takes the Stump.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 3.

Ex-Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN took the stump to-day for JOHN LYNCH, Republican candidate in the First District.

NEW-YORK.

The Radical Convention at Rochester—Two Organizations and Great Excitement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 3.

The Radical Congressional Convention met here to-day. Two sets of delegates appeared from the First and Second Assembly Districts of Monroe, and without the participation of the delegates of the Third District and Orleans County, both uncontested, the Hart men organized this afternoon. The Orleans delegation went with this organization, while the delegates from the Third District organized another Convention with the contesting delegates from the First and Second Districts. In the latter Gen. QUIMBY presided, and LEWIS SELYE was nominated for Congress. Prior to this, however, the Olive Branch was tendered to the Hart Convention, but when Gen. MARTINDALE asked to read it the Hart Convention refused to hear it, and hissed Gen. MARTINDALE. HART was then nominated. Both candidates have accepted, and there is intense excitement among the Radicals.

Delegates to Conventions.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Sept. 3.

The following are the delegates from Schenectady County to the Syracuse Convention: CHARLES G. ELLIS, Major RALPH VAN BRUNT, HARMON VAN VLYCK.

Delegates to the Congressional Convention: HENRY M. CRANE, JUDSON S. LANDON, A. M. VEDDER, Hon. P. FRANCHOTT, Capt. A. A. GARNER.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Loyal Southern Convention: JOHN L. L. HILL, Hon. JOHN L. SANDERS.

The Convention that appointed the above delegates passed unanimously strong resolutions indorsing the policy of Congress, the administration of Gov. FENTON, and the course pursued by Congressman MARVIN.

SING SING, Monday, Sept. 3.

At a National Union Convention, held this day at Croton Dam, in the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, ABRAHAM HYATT and WILLIAM P. WOODCOCK were elected to the Albany Convention. The former was elected by the Conservative Republicans and the latter by the Democrats. Eight Congressional delegates were also appointed for the Tenth Congressional District, three Republicans and five Democrats. A resolution instructing the delegates to support Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor was passed unanimously.

BINGHAMTON, Monday, Sept. 3.

The delegates from the various towns met in Convention in this place, this afternoon, to elect delegates to the Union State Convention. Hon. G. W. HOTCHKISS EDWARD HARPER and B. DEVOE were chosen delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and F. J. CONKLING, S. H. BIRDSALL and C. E. MARTIN alternates. Resolutions were adopted sustaining Congress, and especially the course pursued by our member, Hon. G. W. HOTCHKISS, and instructing the delegates from this county to use all honorable means to secure his renomination.

THE FENIANS.

Escape of the Canadian Prisoners—Safe Arrival at Ogdensburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 3.

MICHAEL MURPHY, Head Centre of the Fenians in Canada, and five assocjates, who escaped from Cornwall Jail, on Saturday night, arrived this morning. They were accompanied to the cars by a large number of Fenians, and left on the 2:20 train for the West.

The National Union Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 3.

Pursuant to the call issued from Washington, the National Union Committee met in this city to-day. The following gentlemen were present: Gov. Marcus L. Ward, New-Jersey; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; H. W. Hofman, Maryland; J. S. Fowler, Tennessee; John D. Defrees, Indiana; B. C. Cook, Illinois; Marsh Gittings, Michigan; S. Judd, Wisconsin; D. B. Stubbs, Iowa; Thomas Simpson, Minnesota; A. W. Campbell, West Virginia; Gov. Edmunds, Dakotah; M. Starkweather, Connecticut; Gen. B. R. Cown, Ohio; A. B. Gardiner, Vermont; and W. J. Cowing, Virginia.

The Committee effected a temporary organization by calling Senator FOWLER to the chair, and appointing W. J. COWING Secretary, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The places of HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York; N. D. SPERRY, of Connecticut; and GEO. A. SENTER, of Ohio, in the National Union Committee, are vacant by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union Party and affiliation with its enemies; therefore

Resolved, That upon proper recommendations said vacancies be filled by appointment by this Committee.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, Gov. MARCUS L. WARD, of New-Jersey, was unanimously elected permanent Chairman of the Committee, and JOHN D. DEFREES, of Indiana, Secretary.

It is expected that an address to the country will be issued before the final adjournment of the Committee.

The Philadelphia City Councils—The Southern Delegates Tendered the Hospitalities of the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 3.

The City Councils held a special meeting this morning, and passed resolutions, "that we recognize the men about to assemble in Convention in this city as the true and tried patriots of the South, who risked their lives or periled their fortunes to maintain their devotion to the Government of the United States amid the dangers and trials of rebellion; and that as such we honor them for their courage and love them for their fidelity to principle; that as a mark of honor and esteem the Mayor be and is hereby requested to welcome them and tender them the freedom of the city during their sojourn with us; and that a Special Committee be appointed to show them all the courtesy in their power."

The Republican members of the Councils, in a body, joined the procession as it passed the Hall.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—Mr. R. SUTTON, the accomplished and efficient chief reporter of the United States Senate, has published, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, a full and correct report of the proceedings of the late National Union Convention, held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August in Philadelphia, including the call, address, resolutions, and the letters addressed to the Convention. It is published in a neat pamphlet form, and constitutes a valuable addition to the political history of the times.

Without the Least Fatigue.

Mr. J. B. Newcomb, of Elgin, Ill., who for years was a staunch advocate of "*double-thread*" Machines—writes that he now considers "the *Willcox & Gibbs pre-eminently superior*;" and says that Mrs. N., "*when too feeble to attend to the lightest household duties, can sit at her Willcox & Gibbs machine and do a great amount of work*—WITHOUT THE LEAST FATIGUE!"—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

For Window Shades
AND CURTAINS,
Apply to G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Visiting Cards; new and elegant styles just received; finest in the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—It has no rival. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

In Sybaris.

The dainty young Italians fancied that in sleeping on rose-leaves they capped the climax of luxurious enjoyment. Pshaw! could they once have snuffed the enchanting aroma of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS they would have thrown their rose-leaves out of the windows, and thenceforward have perfumed their couches with that entrancing extract.

To Advertisers.

All business men seek investments that will pay. The political campaign now fairly inaugurated, is increasing the circulation of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE immensely, making it more than usually desirable as an advertising medium.

Price One Dollar per line. No advertisement taken for less than five dollars. Must be handed in to-day.
Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles. Depot No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by Druggists. Mme. Jumel's Wrinkle Obliterator.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly relieves pain, and never fails to cure neuralgia, nervous headache, and pains in the head or face.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ("*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*.") Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KINGSLEY—BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 3, by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., Mr. ELBRIDGE KINGSLEY, of Hatfield, Mass., to Miss EMMA A. BROWN, of this City.

MYERS—PLATT.—At Plattsburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Francis B. Hall, M. P. MYERS to MARGARET F., youngest daughter of Hon. Moses K. Platt, both of Plattsburgh.

ROBERTS—BULLOCK.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Thos. B. Smith, Pastor of the Duane-st. M. E. Church, THOMAS ROBERTS, of Middletown, County Armagh, Ireland, to FANNY, eldest daughter of John Bullock, Esq., Cavan, Ireland.

DIED.

BURNHAM.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, F. L. Talcott, Tubby Hook, Col. JAMES C. BURNHAM, of a lingering illness, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and those of his brothers-in-law, F. L. Talcott and A. J. Mullany, and his friends, civil and military, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Michael's Church, corner of 100th-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

BEAUMONT.—On Monday, Sept. 3, MARY, infant daughter of Charles L. and Emily Beaumont, aged 6 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 109 West 23d-st.

BABCOCK.—On Monday, Sept. 3, at Long Branch, SAMUEL DENISON, son of Charles H. P. and Cornelia F. Babcock, aged 6 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

BLUNT.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 2, EDWARD BLUNT, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) from his late residence in Overton-av., Bay Ridge. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BOGERT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 1, EDWARD FRANCIS, son of Edward C. and Olivia Hawks Bogert, aged 10 months.

BLACK.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, HENRY HUTTON BLACK, son of Margaret and the late Joseph Black, aged 12 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 297 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

CULVER.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 3, at the residence of Dr. H. Caruthers, Mrs. MARY CULVER.

Funeral from his house at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 4.

DOLSEN.—At Dolsentown, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 2, PHEBE A., wife of William M. Dolsen, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M.

ELY.—On Monday, Sept. 3, RICHARD DUNCAN, son of Z. S. and Sarah H. Ely, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 26 West 26th-st.

FINLAY.—On Monday, Sept. 3, at St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, Miss ISABELLA FINLAY, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at that institution this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOLMES.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 2, ANNA M., wife of Joseph C. Holmes.

HOWELL.—On Friday, Aug. 31, at Stroudsburgh, Penn., where he had gone for his health, Rev. J. P. HOWELL, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Elizabeth, N. J., aged 57 years.

The Requiem Mass will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, in St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth. The friends of the reverend deceased are invited to attend the obsequies without further notice.

LIGHTBODY.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, LYDIA FRANCES, only child of Colin and Joanna Lightbody, aged 4 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, James C. Lightbody, East 61st-st., near 1st-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LEON.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, at Long Branch, ALEXIS LEON, M. D., of New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Francis Xavier Church in West 16th-st., on Thursday morning, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Orleans papers please copy.

LEGGETT.—WILLIE, son of the late Edward H. and Mary C. Leggett, aged 7 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of Lorenzo Randall, No. 3 Sylvan-place, Harlem, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Middletown, N. Y., for interment.

OGDEN.—At Berkely Springs, Va., suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 18, Mrs. ANN M. OGDEN, of Natchez, Miss., widow of the late Dr. Elias Ogden.

PRATT.—At Stroudsburgh, Penn., on Sunday, Sept. 2, of cholera infantum, EDWIN ALLEN, infant son of Theodore B. and Mary A. Pratt, aged 7 months and 15 days.

PIERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 3, FRANCIS VINTON, infant son of Charles H. and Fannie M. Pierson, aged 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 242 Hicks-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock.

SANFORD.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 2, JOHN SANFORD, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral ceremonies at his late residence, No. 18 Elm-st., Newark, at 1 o'clock, and at the Union-st. Methodist Church at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 5. The friends of the family and the Masonic Fraternity are invited to attend without further notice.

THOMAS.—On Monday, Sept. 3, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM N. THOMAS, son of the late Elias Thomas, of New-York, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., at 3 P. M. this day from No. 330 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

VANDERBILT.—At Middletown, S. I., on Sunday, Sept. 2, MARY VANDERBILT, widow of Aaron Vanderbilt, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John T. H. Jones, Vanduzer-st., without further notice.

WATTS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Sept. 3, MARY DEIGHTON, infant daughter of Geo. D. H. and Esther J. Watts, aged 9 days.

WESTERVELT.—At Tenefly, on Monday, Sept. 3, SARAH ANNE, daughter of John and Maria Westervelt, aged 3 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday. The Northern cars of New-Jersey leave Jersey City at 1¼ o'clock.

☞ The professors, tutors and members of the Class of '64 of the College of the City of New-York are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of ANDREW QUACKINBUSH, Jr., at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at No. 34 Charles-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best family medical books that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, and the large commission allowed, enables a good agent to make easily from $20 to $30 per day. Address, for full particulars, the author and publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

PULMONARY INSTITUTE.

Diseases of the nose, throat and lungs successfully treated by medicated inhalation, as thousands can testify.
Dr. T. M. GRANT,
No. 34 Amity-st., New-York.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED LINE.
GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
TO
THE MINING REGION
AND
THE PACIFIC STATES.
THE HOLLADAY OVERLAND MAIL
AND
EXPRESS COMPANY

having consolidated the proprietorship of the "OVERLAND STAGE LINE" and the "OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY"—comprising all the overland stage lines running west from the Missouri River—and largely increased and improved their stock and facilities, have reduced their rate of fares nearly 25 per cent., and run a

DAILY LINE OF COACHES

to all the principal points in the gold mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon.

They are now running daily coaches from KEARNEY in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from OMAHA; and also from MANHATTAN, Kansas, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., and at LEAVENWORTH with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and by the "Smoky Hill Route" to

DENVER, COLORADO,

And thence to

SALT LAKE CITY, IN UTAH;

Thence connecting with their line of coaches for Virginia City and Helena, in Montana; Boise City in Idaho; Walla-Walla, Dalles City, Oregon; &c.

At Denver City, Colorado, they connect with a double daily line of coaches for Central City, Black-hawk and Empire City.

Passengers for New-Mexico and Arizona also connect at Denver with a tri-weekly line of coaches for Fort Union, Taos, Santa Fé and other points in these Territories.

Passengers for Nevada and California connect at Salt Lake City with daily coaches for Austin, Reese River, Virginia City, Nevada, Humboldt and San Francisco, California.

RATES OF FARE.

Between Omaha and Denver, or between Leavenworth and Denver	[illegible]
Between same points and Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Between Denver and Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Between Salt Lake City and Boise City	[illegible]
Between Salt Lake City and Virginia City	[illegible]
Through tickets from the Missouri River to Boise and Virginia City	[illegible]

TIME:
To Denver City 5 days,
To Salt Lake 9 days,
To Boise 12½ days,
To Virginia City 12 days,
To San Francisco, 16 days.

A treasure and freight express is carried on mail time, in charge of trustworthy and experienced messengers to all of the above-named points, and from Leavenworth will be sent tri-weekly from Leavenworth for ordinary express packages.

For further information,
Apply at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, New-York.
BEN. HOLLADAY, President.
W. S. GURNEE, Vice-President.
WM. H. FOGG,
EUGENE KELLY,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
Directors.
GEO. K. COOK, Treasurer.
GEO. K. OTIS, Secretary.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS.
CLEARS THE HEAD.
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway by
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BLACK EARRINGS AND PINS,
of all descriptions, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

STODDARD'S
CHOLERA SPECIFIC;
A SURE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR
CHOLERA,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
SUMMER COMPLAINTS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, ETC.

Its action is IMMEDIATE and EFFICACIOUS. Its virtues have been tested by thousands during the Cholera Season of 1849. Physicians Use and Recommend it. All admit it to be the BEST COMPOUND KNOWN for the complaints for which it is recommended.
STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, and by DUDLEY & STAFFORD, DEMAS BARNES & CO., and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York.

THE BANKERS AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 1, 1866.

In view of the gratifying success which has attended this Company during the past year, it is determined to offer our customers and the telegraphing public the following inducements, in addition to the facilities heretofore enjoyed, for the continuation of their favors in the future.

The rebates given below will be paid by this Company to any individual, firm or corporation, who shall pay in any one month after this date, for telegraphing over its lines, (on their own private business,) the sum of fifty dollars.

On payments during one month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.
On payments during one month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.
On payments during one month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.
On payments during one month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.
On payments during one month of $1,500 and less than $2,000, 25 per cent.
On payments during one month of $2,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates can be had at the main offices in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, which being signed by the applicant and approved by the officer of either of the above-named cities, will be paid by the Company in accordance with the foregoing schedule.
WM. CALLOW, President.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, in consequence of recent negotiations, having made large additions to the extent of its lines, feels warranted in offering to the public, in accordance with the above plan, the benefits arising from the increased facilities of uninterrupted telegraphic communication with all parts of the country, in an equitable and liberal reduction of rates to liberal patrons; and it is hoped and expected that the advantages to be gained by the adoption of a uniform system and the removal of barriers to free communication—caused by and consequent upon conflicting interests—while it works a mutual benefit, by inducing increased reliability, will enable the Company to offer from time to time additional inducements to the commercial public.

On actual payments for this Company's service, after Sept. 1, 1866, during any single month, by any individual, firm or corporation, for telegraphing (on their own private business,) the following rebates will be allowed by the Company:

On payments during the month of $50 and less than $200, 5 per cent.
On payments during the month of $200 and less than $500, 10 per cent.
On payments during the month of $500 and less than $1,000, 15 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,000 and less than $1,500, 20 per cent.
On payments during the month of $1,500 and less than $2,000, 25 per cent.
On payments during the month of $2,000 and upward, 30 per cent.

Printed applications for rebates can be had of the Office Managers, which being signed by the applicant and indorsed as to correctness by the manager, will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, who will authorize payment for the amount due, in accordance with the foregoing schedule.
J. H. WADE, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

"THE REPORTER," (Nos. 29 to 32,) containing a full report of the proceedings of the late National Union Convention, held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August, in Philadelphia, including the Call, Address of Democratic Members of Congress, and the Delegates from Tennessee; Letters of Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Dennison, Gen. Dix, Judge Curtis, [illegible] Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander [illegible] Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, [illegible] Stephens, of Georgia, Hon. Montgomery [illegible] L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, Hon. [illegible] Judge Nicholas, of Kentucky; [illegible] Gov. Orr, of South Carolina; Letters of [illegible] Johnson and B. H. Hill, of Georgia, [illegible] Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, Hon. Fernando [illegible] Clay Dean and Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham; [illegible] to the Convention of Gen. Dix [illegible] little; full lists of Delegates [illegible] tions and Address adopted by the [illegible] of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the [illegible] United States, and the President's [illegible] prepared report of all the proceedings [illegible] tion, &c., &c., constituting it a valuable [illegible] and an instructive chapter for [illegible] history.

A pamphlet edition, neatly printed, with a cover and title-page, will be sent by mail [illegible] rate of $1 in advance for two copies. Address R. SUTTON, *Reporter*, Washington, D. C.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ANDREW JOHNSON CLUB.—The Conservative citizens of this ward are invited to assemble [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a ward club [illegible] from several eminent speakers.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112	112¼	June, 7-30	106	106¼
Coupon, '81	112	112¼	July, 7-30	106	106¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62	109	109¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	112	112¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	115
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
5-20 Coupon, '65	109	109¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113⅜
10-40 Registered	98¾	99	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	98⅞	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	109
Gold	145⅜	145⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108½
August, 7-30	107½	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	108

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALER IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable in Gold,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,
BANKERS,
NO. 37 BROAD-ST.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Agents for the lines of steamers from Havre to New-York.
A register kept of Americans in Paris.
Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 99 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAMERON COAL COMPANY,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 67 AND 68.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of business, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business on the 25th day of August until after said election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. J. WINTERTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
CHAS TUTTLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Grant & Son, No. 62 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1866, at 2 o'clock noon.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, held this day at the office of the Company, pursuant to a call therefor, the following gentlemen were nominated as Trustees for the coming election, to take place at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 14th September, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year:

GEORGE A. OSGOOD, WM. G. LORD,
COR. H. DELAMATER, C. F. TIMSON,
JOHN CROMBIE.

The following gentlemen were also nominated for appointment by the Trustees to increase the number to seven:

JAMES R. STEWART, J. R. HILLS,
JOHN H. BROWN.

For Inspectors of Election, JAMES McMASTER and COLL. J. TURNER. For a Committee to solicit proxies to support the above ticket, J. O. STEVENS, D. FISHER and JAMES McMASTER.

[Signed] J. McMASTER, Secretary of the Meeting.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Benehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of September, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of election. The transfer books will be open from the 6th to the 13th September.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

Dated Aug. 27, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Annular Drill Company of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JULIUS W. ADAMS, President.
JOHN F. TROW, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 31, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON QUEENS COUNTY Bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the Village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, BANKERS and Brokers, on account of rebuilding at No. 52 Wall-st., have removed their office to No. 63 Wall-st., where they will be happy to receive orders for the purchase or sale of United States and all other Stocks and Bonds.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES
MOBILE AND GULF COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FIRST FALL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT THEIR STORE,
NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1866,
At 10½ o'clock A. M.,

when they will offer a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter goods, comprising almost every style and quality; also a large invoice of stock goods in good order.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, black walnut suites in plush and reps, black walnut library and dining-room suites, extension tables and buffets, in walnut and oak; elegant rosewood and walnut centre-tables, walnut and enameled chamber furniture, wardrobes, secretaries, Turkish lounges and chairs, hall-stands and other elegant furniture; the whole comprising an elegant variety of first-class goods, and to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 5, at 4 o'clock.

PRIVATE LIBRARY, consisting of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS in general literature, history, arts, sciences, &c. Catalogues are ready.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and in connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 48 West 32d-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in green and gold brocade, rosewood reception chairs in blue reps, rosewood ottomans, gilt frame French plate pier mirror with marble slab and brackets, oak extension dining table, table cover, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top dress bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, china, crockery, glassware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thomas B. Pitman, Esq., Administrator:

156 shares of Bank of America, $100 each.
416 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
200 shares Merchants' Exch'e National Bank, $50 each.
110 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each.
41 shares Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, $100 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee: WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60.

AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE—On TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., viz: Rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining, library and chamber furniture, en suite; large French plate pier and mantel mirrors; velvet carpets, together with a general assortment of housekeeping goods. Catalogues at sale.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid's as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 20	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. B. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES J. HOYT, Plaintiff, against GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-nine hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.

EDWARD B. MERRILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated 27th August, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
Au. 28—law6wTu.*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, SEPT. 10TH.

As the number of tickets for this Concert is limited, pupils are advised to call for their tickets (free of charge) at the office of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway.

Those ladies and gentlemen who attended the Conservatory in 18th-st. during the past year will also receive tickets by calling as above stated.

Great preparations are being made to fit up the hall of the Conservatory in a style becoming the first musical institute in the country. No expense will be spared to make the Conservatory in every respect preeminently worthy of public patronage.

There are even now arrangements being made to secure the services of two of the most distinguished artists and teachers of Europe.

The first of the semi-monthly Classical Matinees will be given on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, in the Hall of the Conservatory. The following pieces will be performed:

Quartette—Two Violins, Viola, Violoncello. Beethoven.
Romanesca du 16ieme siecle, (from the 16th century.)
Chaconn—Violin. S. Bach.
Trio—(Op. 99, B flat,) Piano, Violin, Violoncello. Franz Schuberth.

Two pieces, which will be mentioned in the programme, are to be performed at each Matinee by the pupils of the Conservatory, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging of the progress made by pupils.

The Matinees are intended exclusively for the pupils of the Conservatory and their friends.

Tuition for every branch taught in the Conservatory, $10 per quarter.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.

CARD FROM PROF. BASSINI.

MY DEAR SIR: Desiring to coöperate with all the influence I can well command within the circle of my scholars and friends in establishing in this country Mr. Cheve's incomparably superior method of teaching the theory of music and sight reading, I take the liberty to address you this. It is my opinion that all that is needed to make it popular is to let the people know it. Having been myself a student of the Rithmography and Cheve's system, I have had opportunity of appreciating their merit.

I am, Sir, yours truly, C. BASSINI.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

Signor BORRA will return to this City by the 5th of September. All who desire a thorough musical education, with less outlay of time and money than by any other method, are advised to confer with him before engaging elsewhere.

N. B.—His arrival and the place where an interview and circulars may be had will be duly announced through the Press. References and testimonials of the very highest order.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

5,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO, of a grade not inferior to the grade commonly known as "Navy Plug;" each plug to weigh, as nearly as possible, one (1) pound. It will only be purchased "tax paid."

Samples of the Tobacco must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The tare of each package of Tobacco purchased must be carefully ascertained, and with the gross and net weight marked thereon. It will be verified by stripping a sufficient number of boxes, and the Tobacco inspected and compared with the retained samples at the time of delivery.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 265½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS.

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of

P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES MAY RELY ON DR. POWERS' FRENCH FLUID—And on nothing else. Removes obstruction, from whatever cause. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWER'S unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
FOR SALE BY
THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York.
For terms apply at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL—Now landing ex steamer *Helen R. Cooper*, from Liverpool, 382 tons best English Cannel and 338 tons Halliburton's Orrell Coal, foot of 18th-st., North River. For sale in lots to suit, by H. L. PARMLEE & BRO., No. 53 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HANDsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have (gratis) plans and specifications of a fine house, to front on Clinton-av. He could build stable and coach-house, or two tenement houses, on Hamilton-av. Apply to W. M., No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—VIRGINIA LANDS—A VALUABLE farm in Orange County, on Rapidan River, 8 miles northwest from Gordonsville, (junction of Cent. and Alexandria Railroad,) containing 2,000 acres: 150 being choice bottom land, balance, upland; all of excellent quality and highly improved, one-half being cleared; residue valuable timber. Upon premises are a steam saw-mill, in operation, and a large quantity of sawed timber; good dwelling and suitable outbuildings. Terms easy. Apply to B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, Gordonsville, Va.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

AT 758 3D-AV., FOR SALE—THREE AND four story high-stoop brick and brown-stone houses on West Washington-place, West 37th, East 40th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 54th, 57th, 73d, 78th, and up to 112th-st., Harlem, 2d-av., (Beekman estate.) 3d-av., improved and unimproved business property. First-class brown-stone houses on Lexington-av., 59th and 60th sts. Just call and judge for yourselves. JAMES ROWE.

A HANDSOME FARM OF 100 ACRES, at Millstone, N. J., ¼ mile from depot; large two-story house and extensive outbuildings; land of superior quality and very productive; choice selection of fruit; farm well watered; fencing in complete order. Also, a number of good farms of different sizes near New-Brunswick, on Raritan River. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

$13,000.—A SUPERB FOUR-STORY Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimmings; furnished or unfurnished, in elegant order; all modern improvements; immediate possession; located on block fronting Carroll Park, Brooklyn. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND, No. 8 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, or No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND BUSHWICK INLET (BROOKLYN, E. D.,) FOR SALE.—An entire block of ground between North 12th and North 13th sts., fronting 23 feet on East River; size, 230x657 feet, with right to fill out 364 feet further into the river. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN., ONE of the most desirable country-seats to be found, containing twenty acres of excellent land, all productive, with large gothic house and good barn and carriage-house, located 1½ miles from depot. For further particulars, inquire of E. K. HAIGHT, with G. W. Moore, Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL AND MUST be sold; that splendid first-class brown-stone front house and lot, not quite 21 feet x 50; lot 100; 4 stories and basement and cellar; it is on the main entrance to the Central Park and will be sold $5,000 below the present cost prices; this is no humbug; immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COUNTRY HOUSE on the high ground at Boiling Spring, New-Jersey, eleven rooms, three acres of land, 44 minutes from Broadway—Erie Railway. The best $12,000 place in the suburbs of New-York. Apply to GEO. E. & F. WOODWARD, Editors of the *Horticulturist*, 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ELEGANT FARMS IN ORANGE COUNTY, near Newburgh and Cornwall, 1½ miles branch railroad, 106 acres; good house 28x40, barn 75 feet 8 in., 3 acres orchard; also 52 acres, 2½ story house 26x36, all extra outbuildings, orchard and fruit of all kinds; cheap, terms easy. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

McCAHILL & CO'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 671 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts. Private dwellings and tenement houses for sale and to let. Farms and county seats for sale in all parts of the United States. Money to loan on mortgage. Mortgages bought. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, NORTHern Railroad, Monsy, 100 yards; new two-story house, 40x26, twelve rooms; carriage house, &c.; fruit trees, &c., in fine order; about six acres land; all modern improvements; for sale very cheap. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian-paved and well lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Terms easy.

H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONtaining 25 acres, beautifully situated on the Boston turnpike road, within one mile of Mamaroneck depot, commanding a view of Long Island Sound for many miles; terms moderate; for further particulars apply to A. H. WASHBURN, No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A country seat, about 3 acres, good house, grounds filled with fruit and shade trees, near the Episcopal Church on Huguenot-st.; one of the best locations in the village; immediate possession; furniture if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT KEYPORT.—Good house and kitchen, near Keyport Landing; plenty of fruit of all kinds; barn, &c. Possession at once; all in fine order. Price $1,800. Terms easy. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-street.

A SUPERIOR AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED grain and stock farm, 400 acres, finely timbered, fenced, watered and fruited; good and ample buildings, near Warwick, Orange county; for sale low. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANTLY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill, for sale or exchange for a fine residence on the Hudson and Westchester County. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story basement house, centrally located; now rents for $1,000; price $7,000. For particulars inquire of WM. A. READ, butter-stand Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York, before 1 P. M.

IN THE BEST AND HEALTHIEST part of Brooklyn—A two-story and attic frame cottage, with extra ground, gas, bath, &c., within fifty yards of the Fulton or Atlantic avenue cars. Address A. Y. Z., Box No. 2,174 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 60th-st.; 4 stories brown stone; will be sold very low with immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FENTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

53 ACRES LAND, 30 ACRES CLEARED. Good house, 5 rooms on first floor; barn 20 by 40; new wagon house; fruit of all kinds all in fine order, owner can be seen here to-day; 28 miles in New-Jersey. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, West 24th-st., (Broadway and 6th-av.,) a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot; all the modern improvements; north side street. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone house; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, No. 93 60th-st., east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—NEATLY FURNISHED HIGH-stoop three-story and basement house. Price $13,000. Good neighborhood, up town, between Lexington-av. and 4th-av. Address J. F., Box No. 2,671 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 116th-st. and 3d-av., thirteen in number, at a bargain. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway, N. Y.

120 ACRES ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 50 under cultivation; house, barn and outbuilding, orchard fruit; 2½ miles from Monroe Depot, Erie Road. Price, $4,600. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—or will sell the furniture, the first-class house No. 87 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES IN 53d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Inquire of owner, FRED. E. WESTBROOK, on premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late I. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on 24th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, where they can have the comforts of a home; breakfast required at a quarter to 7 and late dinner. Terms must be moderate; location not above 12th-st., and not east of 3d-av., nor west of 8th-av. Address H. B. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A GENtleman with an invalid wife, two children, and a nurse, with board for wife and children and nurse. A private family preferred. Address G. R. H., care of Hegeman & Co., Everett House.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN 32D-ST. will let a second floor elegantly furnished, with board; none need apply but those willing to pay a liberal price. References required. Address L. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., offers superior accommodations for families for the Winter, within three minutes of the ferries, and thirty minutes of Broadway, New-York.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON first floor to let, with board, to a small family or party of gentlemen; location very desirable; references required. No. 170 East 18th-st.

A FEW CHOICE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, No. 120 West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 143 East 9th-st., by MRS. S. E. ANDREWS, of New-Orleans.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITES, private table. R. W. P., Station D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open until the 1st of October; rooms can be engaged at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph to the hotel; rooms with fire and gas.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN the mountains, 3 miles from Tarrytown, will make liberal arrangements for the Fall and Winter with one or two first-class families with the view of sharing expenses of housekeeping; only parties of refinement need answer. The mansion is surrounded by a park of 40 acres, contains all modern improvements; gas, horses and carriages, cows, &c., &c. For further particulars address R. BARNARD, Post-office, Tarrytown.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUPYING a first-class English basement house, in one of the cross-streets above 23d-st., will let to a first-class family a front parlor and three furnished rooms; best of references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE; new handsome furniture, two acres lawn and shade; carriage-house, with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City, and ten minutes' walk from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., near 5th-av., would rent one or two elegantly furnished rooms without board to gentlemen. Address L. F., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

NEAR UNION CLUB—SUPERIOR FURnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; also large rich furnished extension room for a gentleman and wife, at No. 27 East 21st-st.

STORE TO LET—LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES for sale; also, a well-lighted room, suitable for workshop, No. 46 Hudson-st.

T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $750 to $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL STONE HOUSE AND LARGE garden, about 1 hour from City by railroad, for $100 till May. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, WITH immediate possession, a moderate sized three-story house, in a good neighborhood, (between 19th and 49th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. preferred.) Price not to exceed $12,000. Address S. J. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A HOUSE PARTIALLY FURNISHED IS wanted by a lady of good standing; would take a house and board the owner, if the family be small; parties having houses in good locations only need apply. Address B. T. B., Box No. 217 Post-office.

WANTED FOR CASH PURCHASERS—Houses desirably located between 3d and 6th avs.; also store property in or near Barclay-st. WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 112 Broadway. Loans obtained on real estate.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BEtween Houston and 35th sts., and 2d and 7th avs. Address, stating full particulars, B. N., No. 33 5th-st., for three days.

WANTED TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED first-class unfurnished residence in or near the City; if out of town, Orange preferred. S. H. PETERSON, Box No. 337 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE.—A furnished house in Brooklyn, by a small family; must be in good location and in fine order in every respect. Address Box No. 1,403 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM THE 1ST OF OCtober, for two or three years, in West Farms, Fairmount, or Tremont, a good cottage, unfurnished. Address H. E. SMITH, West Farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States to canvass for "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," a new work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. To be complete in one volume, and sold by subscription only. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; must be sober and industrious, and produce the very best City reference. Address, stating age, terms, &c., W. H. S., Box No. 633 General Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, ONE WHO HAS a knowledge of the leather and finding business preferred, but must be acquainted with business generally. Address B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating what amount of salary expected, &c.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., a large number of steady first-class servants, suitable for families returning to the City, and others—nurses, seamstresses, professed and other cooks, chambermaids, &c.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK: MUST WRITE a first-rate hand, be quick at figures, and have very best recommendations; salary about $800. Address A. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CARPET PORTERS, FIRST-CLASS men, who understand the business, can apply by letter, with reference, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st.

WANTED—A COOK, A RESPECTABLE AND efficient Protestant, who has lived long in her last place. Apply at No. 34 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STENCIL-CUTter. Apply to N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A lad about 17 years old. Address B, Box No. 4,331 Post-office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

FARM HANDS WANTED—ONE MAN TO take charge of farm, and two used to blasting and drilling rocks and general farm labor. Apply at No. 113 South-st. at 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

The ANNUAL LIST OF TAXES ON INCOMES, PLATE, &c., for 1865-6, is now ready for payment.

Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 15.

The bills for residents west of 6th-av., will not be ready until Sept. 5.

Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 8 o'clock, up to Sept. 15. Other payments 9 to 3 o'clock.

Checks should be to order of the Collector.

Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before 1st October, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

*** Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said Act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1867: that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same, at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) from the first day of September, A. D. 1866, until the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—RARE CHANCE; PARTNER wanted as Treasurer for the most extraordinary money making exhibition in America; draws crowded houses; association first-class. Inquire at No. 257 Hudson-st.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE OR exchange for property or merchandise. TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 206 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as plain housekeeper or invalid nurse; is kind and soothing to the sick; or would take children and sew and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately from Canada, a situation as chambermaid, or to do light chamberwork, or take care of an invalid; has no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can run Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; can cut and fit children's dresses, and give satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as seamstress; no objection to assist with light chamber work, or would wait on a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 128 West 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of professed and other recommended cooks, cook, washer and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, house-servants, young girls, &c., of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; honest, sober, faithful and obliging; eight years in her last place. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 429 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman for chamberwork, and assist in washing or taking care of children, and make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 144 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; does up linens in a superior style; or as thorough chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 21st-st.; inquire in the store; can give good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer; is willing to make herself useful. Residence No. 924 corner of 3d-av. and 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or housework; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse in a private family; City reference; also, one as chambermaid and waitress. No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman a situation to take care of an invalid, or the entire charge of a baby; good City reference. No. 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; lived four years in England. Address M. M., No. 232 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 421 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman lady as governess or lady's companion; speaks French and English. Inquire at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as thorough waitress or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a small family; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 102 West 27th-st.

A LADY HAVING THREE MACHINES would like to engage cloak making by the day; understands cloak making in all its branches; can give good reference; also, machines sent out into families by the day or week. Apply at No. 468 4th-av., one door from 29th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands both perfectly—the care of green-house and graperies, the raising of all kinds of stock, the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of references. Address S. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for 3 days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, lately landed, as groom and coachman; can make himself useful, if required; is willing to make himself useful; is sober, steady, honest and reliable; can furnish the very best of references from his former employer. Call at No. 132½ West 33d-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and can milk; good references; and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JAMES, No. 238 Broadway, room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom (a Frenchman) in a private family; is of good character and temperate. Address J. B., No. 59 West 16th-st., private stable, opposite Studio Building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; IS competent in all the branches of the business; grapes, &c.; has first-class reference. Address GARDENER, at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A DRY goods importing house by a man of ten years experience in the trade; would act as salesman or porter; good references; salary moderate. Address E. D. F., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable man of long experience; is a good groom and a careful driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who understands his business; has over two years' reference from his former employer. Can be seen. Address J. M., No. 45 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., in the feed-store, or Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, a Protestant, as footman and groom; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen or address EDWARD CLARKE, No. 111 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man who has a full and thorough knowledge of his business; can produce first-class references. Address P. A. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or No. 80 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference given for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 1,144 Broadway, Dean's harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and is not afraid to work; good reference. Address T. G., Box 203 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; wages moderate. Call or address A. W., No. 221 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced and competent middle-aged man; has first-class City reference. Address A. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; thoroughly understands greenhouse, flowers and vegetables; no family but wife; best of reference. Address M. D., at James Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to country; can come well recommended. Address T. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse, hot-house and grapery; the best of reference given. Address W. J. B., North Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 94 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself useful; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 320 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; thoroughly understands the business; best City reference. Address S. SIMPSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a man who is not afraid of work. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can milk well; has the best of reference. Address W. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Address W. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, dairy girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, farm hands, &c., can be supplied at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

TO BROKERS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cashier or confidential clerk in a stock or commission broker's, by one fully competent to take entire charge of any first-class office. Has had many years experience and can furnish first-class reference. Address C. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CLERKSHIP WANTED BY A YOUNG man of several years' experience in the importing and banking business; has traveled extensively abroad, and has extensive correspondents; speaks French; can furnish best references. Address H. C. B., care Boyd's Express, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 130 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock. N. B.—No person admitted without the card of membership. By order, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS furniture, parlor, chamber, dining, &c.; also, Pickard's celebrated Extension Parlor Bedstead, the most desirable article now in use. Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.; warerooms No. 187 Bleecker-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA EMBARK at 11 A. M. 5th instant, from the Company's wharf, Jersey City. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

PENNSYLVANIA	Lewis	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA	Prowse	SATURDAY, Sept. 15
SCOTLAND	Hall	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Sept. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,

ALEPPO	Sept. 5
MALTA	Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.......$100 | Lower Saloon.......$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.

The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.

Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $36 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 12
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 15
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 19
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE.

HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM	SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

TAMPICO	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
FLORIDE	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—PASSAGE $25.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES

TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship NIGHTINGALE, CARPENTER Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

[Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M..
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 8.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new and fast steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train,
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES REES'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.
Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six.
Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reöpen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 58 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commences with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES

AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.
English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 16.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reöpen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. R., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, (Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-fourth academic year Sept. 10, 1866. Circulars at book-stores or at the Institute.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments,
Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

Goldsmith

INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Penmanship, Book-keeping and Business Affairs. Positively last day for the reception of pupils at half-prices. Lessons may be continued until Jan. 1. Open this evening until 10 o'clock.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

No. 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS

will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. WILLIS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few additional pupils in her home school at Idlewild.

Address
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna,
Orange County,
New-York.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Brest's, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE (connected with the Mercantile Library) Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, is now open to the public for thorough instruction in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Business Routine.

This College offers peculiar advantages not obtainable elsewhere.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 67 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S COMmercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Business Affairs. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 5 will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH day-school, No. 25 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. References: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, A. S. Hatch, Wm. Jennings Demarest, E. S. Archer, L. P. Crane, M. D., Floyd Bailey.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES private classes in English, French and music; music scholars also taken: best recommendations given. Apply at American School Institute, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, A. M., Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE—A first-class French Professor desires to give lessons in a school or private family. Address ALPHA, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

MISS RODGERS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies and children, No. 323 Lexington-av., corner of 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its sixth yearly session Sept. 18.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,

Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.
LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 2 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-Yor

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GRAND OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
Bulwer's celebrated comedy of
MONEY.
Characters by the full talented company.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
the great sensational drama, in three acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.

Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.

This great drama will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, MECHANISM, and STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

Previous to the drama,
Miss FANNY TURNER, the charming Female Drummer, who will appear with
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3 000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,

UNDENIABLE SUCCESS
of this beautiful bijou theatre, devoted to
PETITE COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
VAUDEVILLE AND COMIC OPERA.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
SEPT. 4 and 5.
To commence with the comic drama, called
OLD PHIL'S BIRTH-DAY.
Musical gems, Director..........Julius Eichberg.
After which the capital extravaganza of
LOLA MONTES,
OR
CATCHING A GOVERNOR.
Performance to commence at 7¾.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents.
Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, $1.

IRVING HALL.

Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
TUESDAY, Sept. 4.
HANLON BROTHERS.
GRAND CURRICULUM.

Testimonial entertainments to the amateur Gymnasts of the City of New-York. 100 medals will be awarded to the best amateur Gymnasts; also the Hanlon Brothers' versatile Company in their great acts.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY, 2½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

First week of DICK SANDS and TIM HAYS in their great Champion Challenge Clog Trial Dance.
CROWDED HOUSES!

Brilliant success of W. B. and J. H. Budworth and the new company in a diversified programme of rare excellence.

Admission 50 and 35 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

This year's second and last
SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL,
will take place next THURSDAY, 6th inst., at PAUL FALK'S LION PARK, 8th-av. and 109th-st., commencing at 4 P. M.

Grand Japanese Illumination; Grand Reception; Two monster Orchestras; Bal Champetre.

Musical Directors—Carl Anschutz and Carl Bergmann.

Tickets—$2, admitting one gentleman and ladies; to be had at the following offices:
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
J. O. Hundt, No. 48 Dey-st.
John Battig, No. 209 Broadway.
G. Pupke, No. 73 Franklin-st.
Hanft Brothers, No. 697 Broadway.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway, and from the members generally.

In case of unfavorable weather the Festival will be held next day, Friday, the 7th. THE COMMITTEE.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock,
THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH OF THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME:

1. Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini.
2. Waltz—"Witches Dances"	Lanner.
3. Polka—"Aurora Ball"	Strauss.
4. Finale—"Oberon"	Weber.
5. Overture—"Les Deux Journées"	Cherubini.
6. Andante and Variations from the 1st Divertimento	Mozart.
7. Duet and Finale—"Huguenots," (4th act)	Meyerber.
8. Fantasie—"Dissolving Views" in 4 tableaux	Lumbye.
9. Waltz—Minos-Klaenge"	Strauss.
10. Galop—"German Fire Department"	Stasny.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Sept. 3,	10	A. M.	Monday, Sept. 3,	1½	P. M.
Tuesday,	4, 11½	A. M.	Tuesday,	4, 3	P. M.
Wednesday,	5, 12½	P. M.	Wednesday,	5, 4	P. M.
Thursday,	6, 1	P. M.	Thursday,	6, 4½	P. M.
Friday,	7, 3	P. M.	Friday,	7, 6¾	A. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 5, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3½ P.M.
Thursday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 8, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 8, 3½ P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FIRST PICNIC EXCURSION OF LINCOLN Council No. 10 U. L. A., THURSDAY, Sept. 6, to Dudley's Grove. Steamer S. O. Pearce will make landings as follows: 8th-st., E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st. 8; Peck Slip 8¼; Pier No. 4 N. R. 8½; Morton-st. 9. Barge Walter Sands will lay at Morton-st. The national flags of all republics and struggling republics will be thrown to the breeze.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. Stuart
Stage Manager..........J. G. Hanley

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.
Second night of the engagement of
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
when will be presented a new play, by an American author, in a prologue and three acts, entitled
THE CHARLATAN,
founded upon the life of Cagliostro, the most remarkable adventurer of modern times. The character of
CAGLIOSTRO BY MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
supported by the full strength of the company, comprising
OLD FAVORITES AS WELL AS NEW NAMES.

New Scenery by	H. Hilliard and Assistants
New Incidental Music by	Robert Stoopel
New Costumes by	Mons. Toledo and Mrs. Bohanon
New Properties by	J. Kehoe and Assistants
New Machinery by	Arthur Wright and Assistants
Calcium Lights, &c., by	M. V. Caffrey

CAGLIOSTRO THE CHARLATAN	Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD (Second appearance.)
MARCHIONESS DE MONTELIEN (2d appearance)	Miss ANNIE LEVERING
ANNETTA (2d appearance)	Miss HATTIE THORNE
MARQUIS DE MONTELIEN (2d appearance)	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
ARTHUR CLEVELAND (2d appearance)	Mr. JAMES DUFF
CARDINAL JOMELLI (2d appearance)	Mr. C. K. MASON
MARONCELLI (2d appearance)	Mr. W. S. HIGGINS
Marquis de Fronzac	Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Count D'Ostalis	Mr. W. S. Andrews
Bazon	Mr. J. C. Duell
La Clos	Mr. C. Burroughs
Dupont	Mr. N. Decker
Marquis De Launay	Mr. G. H. Maxwell

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
appearing in Dion Boucicault's Drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
FOUNDED ON
WASHINGTON IRVING'S BEAUTIFUL STORY.

With entirely new and elaborate scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong.

RIP VAN WINKLE......Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

The cast embraces the first presentation of Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders and Miss Kate Newton.

NO CHANGE IN PRICES—Except on and after Sept. 8, the very comfortable family circle seats will be fifty cents.

Seats can be secured daily for Mr. JEFFERSON'S nights, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Box Office.

NOTE.—THE ICE WITCH MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Sept. 5 and 8, for the enjoyment of families and those unable to attend the evening performances.
ICE WITCH MATINEES, Sept. 5 and 8.

Doors open at 1 o'clock; performance commences at 2 P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
Second week of the successful engagement of
Mr. E. EDDY
and
HENRIETTA IRVING,
who will appear in a new sensational drama, in 3 acts, and a
PROLOGUE
entitled
ROCOMBOLE,
OR
KNAVES OF HEARTS;
Mr. EDDY AND HENRIETTA IRVING
in
FOUR GREAT CHARACTERS.

Rocombole, Joseph Toppart,	Mr. E. EDDY
Baccarat, Mme. Charmet,	HENRIETTA IRVING

The farce of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
and the
MAID OF CROISSEY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of HENRIETTA IRVING.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING,
G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX,
Wm. Marden, Mr. and Mrs. Rynar, Linyard, Miss E. Reynolds.
SIX YEARS AFTER;
Or, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE.
A new drama. First time in this country.
THREE GREEN MEN.
A brilliant company in the above pieces.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

14th-st. and 6th-av.
H. DRAPER..........DIRECTOR.
ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 4, Flotow's favorite "MARTA," by the following distinguished lyric artists:
LA BOSOCHETTI as MARTA;
Mlle. DE GIBELLE as NANCY;
Sig. TAMARO as LIONELLO;
Herr CARL FORMES as PLUNKETT.
Sig. ROSA.......... Conducter.

Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10. Seats secured without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

N. B.—"Il Trovatore" on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

TENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIA CLUB
Will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 1866.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had from members, and at the gate on the day of the games.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—PROF. TELLERING, NO. 907 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., established 1850, will receive daily, (Saturdays excepted,) one or two young gentlemen scholars, to teach them privately and more thoroughly than elsewhere, the elementary and higher English branches, Latin, French, German, &c. Terms, $80 per month.

A GERMAN SCHOLAR, WELL ACquainted with the English language, desires to give instruction in History, Classics, Latin, Greek or Hebrew. Has competent testimonials, especially of his thoroughly understanding the Hebrew language. Would prefer to prepare students for colleges or seminaries. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR WANTED—MUST BE A graduate, an Episcopalian, excellent French and mathematical teacher, and a good penman; best of reference required. Salary liberal. N. H. CAMP, No. 8 Beekman-st., School Agent. Employers supplied free of charge.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience teaching, desires an engagement, either in a school or private family. Can teach Latin, French, mathematics and the lower branches; good references. Address or call upon Mrs. M. G. WATERS, No. 142 West 53d-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and qualified to instruct in higher English, French, Latin and music, wishes a situation in a school or family. Address or call on TEACHER, No. 166 East 18th-st.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching music, French, Latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family; highest references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY TO TEACH her native language, French and music, also needlework and embroidery; the lady will be required to reside in the Institute. Apply at No. 175 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT and pleasing address, a position to teach children read aloud, or superintend a wealthy household. Address No. 149 East 51st-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of W. & C. K. Herrick & Co., will hereafter conduct the wholesale stationery and fancy goods business, foreign and domestic, at No. 75 John-st., under the firm name of W. N. DICKINSON & CO.
WM. NOBLE DICKINSON.
JAMES M. COLEMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of GRIFFIN & VANTINE, doing business at No. 290 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The partnership affairs will be settled by MARTIN L. VANTINE, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

GILBERT GRIFFIN,
MARTIN L. VANTINE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 290 Washington-st., by the subscriber, who trusts by a close application to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him.
MARTIN L. VANTINE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DRAPER, HYDE & STURGES is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANK E. DRAPER,
RALPH M. HYDE,
JAS. T. STURGES.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of DRAPER, HYDE & OWEN, for the purpose of importing and selling buttons and trimmings for clothiers and tailors.

FRANK E. DRAPER,
RALPH M. HYDE,
WM. H. OWEN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

JAMES A. GREENE HAS THIS DAY REtired from the firm of J. W. GREENE & CO. The jewelry business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, J. W. GREENE & G. W. SMITH, at No. 170 Broadway, under the name of J. W. GREENE & SMITH, who are authorized to settle all affairs of the old firm.

J. W. GREENE,
G. W. SMITH,
JAMES A. GREENE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

UNION MASS MEETING.

The Boys in Blue in Council at Union Square.

LETTERS, RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES

Speeches of Gen. Hillyer, Gen. Spinola and Others.

Evidences are not wanting that the "boys in blue," who fought for the integrity of the Union, propose to stand shoulder to shoulder with the statesmen who are now endeavoring to cement its unity the broad land through. Last evening, in response to a call issued by names well known in the army and and the country, a mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors was held at Union-square, at which resolutions were adopted, and speeches made that gave no uncertain sound.

At two large stands speeches were made, and about them gathered, at the appointed hour, a large number of the class particularly called, and thousands beside, whose sympathy with the end proposed led them to participate in the means adopted for its expression.

The adjuncts of music and display were not forgotten, but the main attraction was the eloquence of the orators, whose addresses are herewith given.

After spirited music by the band, and much cheering by the crowd, Gen. W. S. HILLYER was elected Chairman, and spoke as follows:

On taking the chair Col. HILLYER spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. WM. S. HILLYER.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF NEW-YORK—survivors of the war: For this distinguished mark of your confidence and consideration I thank you. I am most profoundly sensible of the honor of presiding over the deliberations of those who have laid aside the irresistible logic of successful arms, to appeal to the calm reason, the sober judgment, the enlightened conscience and the Christianized humanity of their countrymen. On the 14th day of last month there assembled in the City of Philadelphia a body of representative men from every State and Territory of the United States to take counsel together how the wounds of this terrible war could best be healed, how peace and harmony and fraternity could be restored among brethren so long alienated, but most of all, how that object could best be subserved for which the war waged by the armies of the United States—the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. [Applause.] It was my good fortune to witness that Convention, and a more earnest, honest, magnanimous, loyal and patriotic body of men never before assembled on this continent. [Cheers.] Their work is finished. Their address and declaration of principles are submitted to the country for its verdict. We have assembled here to-night to pass judgment upon it. I came away from that Convention with an abiding confidence that the battles of the rebellion were not fought in vain; that the weariness of protracted marches, the sufferings of hunger, and thirst, and exposure, the agony of disease, and wounds, and death from which you never shrank, were "but light afflictions" which had worked out for the nation "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." [Cheers.] Unity and fraternity and common devotion to a common flag inspired the thought, and feeling, and action of every member of that assemblage. That Convention assembled to determine an appeal from the politicians to the people—an appeal from passion and prejudice to reason and conscience. The appeal was made at the instance of the President of the United States, whose courage and wisdom, and patriotism and devotion to principle and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution had enabled him so long to withstand the storms of fanaticism, and beat back the vandal hordes who would have destroyed the beautiful structure of constitutional liberty for which your comrades died, and for which you risked your lives. [Tremendous applause.] Thank God the appeal was not in vain. From Maine and Mississippi, from the North, the East, the South, the West, from the Atlantic and Pacific, from the lakes, the rivers, the gulf, from highland and lowland, came back the echo—

"We will rally round the flag, boys, rally once again."

[Prolonged cheers.] Thirty-six stars again threw their rays into one grand focus, where could be read, in letters of living light, "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseperable." [Cheers.] Comrades, it is a sad commentary on the weakness and wickedness of human nature that no sooner had the disunion party of the South laid down their arms and gone home to pursue the avocations of peace—when all seemed bright, and beautiful, and happy as when the morning stars sang together at the birth of creation—when you had turned your longing looks and hurried steps toward home and the loved ones there, a cloud should appear in the Northern sky. At first it was no larger than a man's hand, but driven by the tempest of passion, it arose and increased until its shadow fell on every household in the land. When you came back with the tidings of peace, you were told, "There is no peace." When you exhibited the trophies of your victories and pointed to the old flag floating over the capitol of every Southern State, you were answered with a sardonic laugh, "You were fighting for States which had ceased to exist; you were fighting for stars which were blotted out forever; your Union was a myth, your flag a flaunting lie, your war-cry and your battle-song the babble of fools." Veterans of the war—you who, by force of arms, suppressed the Southern rebellion—must defeat this Northern crusade against the Union—this new treason to the Constitution—this most unexpected insult to the flag. [Cheers.] Both were born of the same unholy ambition—both nurtured by appeals to the lowest prejudices and the vilest passions of mankind. The leaders of the Southern rebellion claimed that the Constitution was not good enough for the South. The leaders of the Radical Party claim that the Constitution is not good enough for the North. The leaders of the late rebellion claimed that the Southern States *could* go out of the Union. The Radical leaders claim that those States did go out of the Union—and can be kept out. The leaders of the rebellion claimed that the Union made by our fathers should not continue, except upon terms to be dictated by them. The Radical leaders claim that the Union shall not be restored except upon terms to be dictated by them. The leaders of the rebellion claimed that they must break up the Union to protect their rights to the negro. The Radical leaders claim that they must continue disunion to protect the rights of the negro. A disgraceful mob in Boston in defiance of Federal authority was cited by the leaders of the rebellion as indicative of the spirit of the North. An indefensible massacre at New-Orleans is cited by the Radical leaders as indicative of the spirit of the South. Such are the men who insult your manhood and intelligence by attempting to tear open your wounds and excite in you a feeling of revenge and retribution against an enemy with whom you have been reconciled. Mr. GREELEY, in this morning's *Tribune*, says that "military life is apt to dull the sensibilities of the soldier." He knows not a soldier's heart nor honor. He knows not that war has its lights as well as shadows; that valor is not the only virtue it developes; that love, mercy, magnanimity, charity—all the virtues of the human soul—find their fullest fruition in the soldier's life. [Applause.] These men cannot understand why GRANT, and SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and MEADE, and and FARRAGUT, and PORTER, and all the names most illustrious in the annals of the war extend the right hand of fellowship to their disarmed brethren, and bid them come back to their father's house and once more dwell in love and unity. [Cheers.] Thank God the country is safe, while the army and navy stand by the President and are ready to protect the rights of the States and the people. [Great applause.] A voice in the crowd, "What of GRANT?" You ask me "what of GRANT?" who shall speak for Gen. GRANT? What feeble human voice would be heard in his praise amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery with which his name has been thundered down to history from almost a hundred victorious battle-fields? [Cheers for GRANT.] "There is a daily beauty in his life"—there is a grandeur of character, coupled with an honest and modest simplicity of manner, which has given him a place in the nation's heart which no man ever held before, until, to the partial eyes of his countrymen,

"Around him hangs such a perpetual spell,
Whatever he does none ever did so well."

How could such a soldier be other than an embodiment of magnanimity? How could such a man feel aught but Christian charity? How could such a citizen be loyal to any less than the whole country? [Applause.] Soldiers, your chieftian, Gen. GRANT, stands by the President of the United States. I speak from the record, which may be known and read of all men. The spirit manifested by GRANT at the surrender of LEE is the same which the President has manifested in his treatment of the subjugated South. When GRANT in his final report expressed the hope that you might live in perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such herculean deeds of valor," he meant what he said. [Applause.] One of the first applications made to the President by any prominent man at the South for pardon, was made by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, late commander of the Confederate armies. Upon the back of that application is a warm and earnest and eloquent indorsement asking and urging that the pardon be granted. That indorsement is signed by U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General, commanding the armies of the United States. [Applause.] When the President had prepared his first letter to the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, before it was sent he submitted it to Gen. GRANT, who heartily indorsed every word of it. That was the key-note to all the President's subsequent policy. Then came the conflict between Congress and the President in the veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill. GRANT stood by the President. Congress adjourned. The representatives of the people met at Philadelphia. The Convention sent a delegation to congratulate the President of its indorsement of his policy. While the Committee performed their mission, GRANT stood by the President. [Cheers.] Soldiers and sailors of New-York, I submit to you the questions: Will you stand by the President of the United States? [Answers from the crowd, "Yes, yes."] Will you stand by the General-in-Chief of your armies? [Answers from the crowd, "We will."] Will you stand by the Admiral of your navies? Will you stand by the Constitution of your fathers? Will you stand by the Union, which has passed through a baptism of blood only to come out regenerated and glorified? Will you stand by the flag—"the old flag, the true flag, the red, white and blue flag," with its thirty-six stars of equal magnitude and brilliancy, with plenty of room for more, but no star to spare? [Tremendous cheering.]

At the close of Gen. HILLYER's address, the following list of

VICE-PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES

was proposed and elected:

For President—Col. WM. S. HILLYER.

For Chairman of Side Stands—Stand No. 1, Col. Wm. S. Hillyer; Stand No. 2, Gen. J. D. McGregor; Stand No. 3, Maj. Edward S. Lawson.

For Vice-Presidents—Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Commander E. Barrett, U. S. N., Gen. John E. Bendix, Gen. A. Farnsworth, Gen. E. A. Kozlay, Col. W. A. Lynch, Col. John Beattie, Col. M. W. Burns, Maj. Eugene McGrath, Col. Edward Murray, Col. James J. Mooney, Private E. H. Gouge, Maj. T. Bogan, Private Ludlam Cornell, Lieut. J. B. Devoe, U. S. N., Col. George Cartwright, Lieut. Bassell, U. S. N., Col. J. Creighton, Col. W. H. Nagle, Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, Col. A. M. Wood, Col. James D. Potter, A. W. Adams, Esq., late Colonel First New-York (Lincoln) Cavalry.

Secretaries—Major George M. Van Hasen, Capt. Charles J. Grady, Major Burke, Capt. J. Downey, Major G. W. Warner, Capt. W. H. Nash, Capt. J. W. Crump, Col. F. H. Liebenau, Capt. Frank Reynolds, Private T. Heckler, Capt. T. Smith, Capt. R. S. Watson.

Then, amid much applause, the following

RESOLUTIONS

were moved and adopted:

We, the soldiers and sailors of New-York, in mass convention assembled, for the purpose of making our sentiments known and influence felt in deciding the political questions growing out of the character and disposition of the results of a work which we principally contributed to accomplish, and deeming it our privilege, in right of our services rendered, to demand that the peace and national unity which we and our fallen comrades fought for, achieved and cemented in blood upon the battlefield, should be secured unimpaired and untrammeled with unconstitutional and despotic conditions, to the whole country, do adopt the following articles of political belief:

First—We hereby ratify and reassert the declaration of principles and address to the people adopted by the National Union Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 14th ultimo.

Second—All former party associations and distinctions are swept away by the harmonious action of the Convention referred to in the foregoing article, and the great political crisis that is now upon us demands that, ignoring all former schisms and divisions, all patriotic men, and particularly the veterans of the late war, should unite in earnest, cordial and organized support of the constitutional rights and privileges enunciated by that Convention.

Third—The sole purpose of the late war was to preserve the Union intact and assert the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and it having been brought to a successful termination, there is no right or legal power in the Government to suspend for an instant the operation of the civil authority, or withhold constitutional rights from any citizen of the Union, or of either of the several States, in consequence thereof.

Fourth—The usurpations and despotic attempts of the present Congress to reduce the now free and sovereign States, lately in rebellion, to the condition of conquered Provinces, meets with our unqualified condemnation, and we believe, in the language of the address adopted at Philadelphia, that "the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become the guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of the Republic, if they could accept with uncomplaining submissiveness the humiliation thus sought to be imposed upon them."

Fifth—The people of the whole country are now, as before the war, one, with but one political destiny. The Union has been proved, strengthened and sanctified by its bloody baptism; and now, "with malice toward none, and charity for all," hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with our Southern brethren, we pledge ourselves to ignore all sectional differences, and with singleness of purpose assert and maintain the equal apportionment of political rights and just administration of the laws, under the Constitution, throughout our common country.

Sixth—In ANDREW JOHNSON we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and pledge him our hearty coöperation and support in his efforts to restore peace, equality and unity to the whole country, upon a constitutional basis.

Seventh—We cordially sympathize in all efforts for the spread of constitutional liberty throughout the world, and especially in the aspirations of the Irish people for their national independence.

Eighth—We are in favor of a rigid adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

Ninth—We believe that a permanent and effective organization of the soldiers and sailors of the late war is essential to represent their views and give them the weight and consideration to which they are entitled in national politics, and to that end announce a Convention of the soldiers and sailors of the State of New-York, who favor the platform adopted at Philadelphia, to be held in this City on Monday, the 10th instant, for the purpose of devising and adopting some plan of general organization throughout the State, and if deemed desirable, throughout the Union, and also appointing delegates to attend the Cleveland Convention on the 17th instant; said Convention to consist of one delegate and one alternate from each Assembly District in the State.

Tenth—When this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to join the ratification meeting to be held in this place on the 17th day of September, the anniversary of the day when the Constitution of the United States was signed by GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following letters were then read:

FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1866.

Gen. W. S. Hillyer, Gen A. Farnsworth and others, Box No. 516, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I very much regret that absolute engagements will render it impossible for me to meet the soldiers and sailors of the late war in New-York on the 3d prox.

I trust that the patriotic labors of the veterans who will then be assembled will be as effective in securing peace and harmony throughout the Union now as their gallant services in the field and on the seas were effectual in preventing the overthrow of the Union by armed rebellion.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

FROM SURGEON EVERSFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation "to address a mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, to be held at Union-square, New-York, on the 3d proximo, for the purpose of testifying their confidence in and approval of the national policy of ANDREW JOHNSON," &c., &c. Not being a public speaker, I cannot avail myself of the opportunity which your kind invitation offers me. I beg, however, to assure the Committee that every feeling of my heart is with them, and I coincide with them entirely in profound admiration for the character of ANDREW JOHNSON, and of the national policy he has so firmly and consistently pursued.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. EVERSFIELD, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

Col. J. CREIGHTON, Gen. E. A. COZLAY, Gen. J. D. MCGREGOR, and other gentlemen of the Committee of Invitation, &c.

FROM HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

CORNER FIFTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Having just reached the City, after a long and serious illness in the country, I find your letter inviting me to address the proposed mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, to be held at Union-square. It would give me much pleasure to comply with your request, but the feeble state of my health forbids the effort. It is gratifying to perceive that the main body of brave and patriotic men composing our late army, after having won the victory and secured an honorable peace by their courage and conduct in the field, are still faithful to the Union and the Constitution, for which they made such noble efforts and suffered so many trials during the eventful conflict. The struggle terminated in a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the Government. As the war has been brought to this successful conclusion, and peace once more smiles upon the land, the country needs, above all things, a genuine pacification; the revival of confidence and friendly feeling among the people, and an immediate return to the Constitution of our fathers in the administration of the Federal Government. It is not to be doubted that our citizen soldiers, as a class, will cheerfully contribute their full share to the early attainment of these important and desirable results. By the faithful discharge of their political duties at this juncture, they will restore the Union in fact, as well as in theory, and thus secure to the whole country and all its parts, the enjoyment of all those rights and blessings for which the Constitution was originally established,

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

Col. J. CREIGHTON, Gen. W. S. HILLYER, Gen. A. FARNSWORTH, and others, Committee.

FROM GEN. CROOK.

OAKLAND, Md., Aug. 29, 1866.

Col. J. Creighton and other Members of the Committee of Invitation:

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my thanks for your complimentary invitation to address the mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, to be held at Union-square, New-York City, Aug. 31, 1866. I regret that ill health will prevent my being present in New-York City on the day specified.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE CROOK.

FROM GEN. HENDRICKSON.

NO. 249 EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1866.

Col. J. Creighton and others, Committee on Invitations and Reception:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 25th inst., requesting me to address a mass meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, to be held at Union-square on Friday evening next, is received. I am exceedingly grateful for the honor conferred, and regret that I shall not be able, on this occasion, to comply with your request. Be assured, however, that I heartily indorse the object for which the meeting is called, and hope every soldier and sailor who have perilled their lives to suppress rebellion and sustain the laws may see, as I do, the danger that still surrounds us, and rally to the support of the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, standing firm by the principles proclaimed in the platform of the National Union Convention recently held at Philadelphia, as the only foundation upon which we can rely for a speedy restoration of the States and the maintenance of the Constitution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HENDRICKSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers.

FROM HON. A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

Col. J. Creighton, Gen. W. S. Hillyer and others, Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Your note inviting me to address a mass meeting of soldiers and sailors of the late war, to be held at Union-square in this City to-morrow evening, came to hand yesterday, and I regret that I must deny myself the pleasure of testifying in person, as you propose, my cordial concurrence in the principles enunciated by the National Union Convention lately held in the City of Philadelphia. It is most gratifying to me as a citizen, and especially as a delegate to that Convention, to know that its proceedings are in harmony with the sentiments and convictions of a very large and distinguished portion of the soldiers and sailors, to whom the country is indebted for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace. Courage and magnanimity are kindred virtues, and the zealous coöperation of these heroic men in the work of conciliation and harmony is a natural and fit sequence of their glorious achievements, on land and water, in vindication of the national authority. No soldier who reads the story of JULIUS CÆSAR can fail to admire the conspicuous clemency of his character, or to lament the stain cast on his splendid career, when, in the flush of one of his proudest triumphs, he sacrificed the life of a surrendered and suppliant enemy; nor can any sailor hesitate to condemn the complicity of NELSON in the execution of the brave and captive Neapolitan Commander, or to applaud his magnanimity when, at the moment of his most glorious victory, and with his latest breath, he ordered his long-boats to be lowered for the rescue of his shattered and sinking foe.

Rest assured, gentlemen, that you are in the path of true patriotism, and that time will vindicate the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. The proudest page of his history will be that which records the magnanimity that elevated him, in the discharge of his duties as Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, above his own personal resentments, and inspires him with a broad, catholic and Christian regard for the rights and interests of all its people. Seconded by the eminent statesman, to whom, as the head of his Cabinet and that of the lamented LINCOLN, we are immeasurably indebted; sustained by GRANT and FARRAGUT, those grand representatives of the two great arms of our national defense, and reposing in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the Providence that rules over all, he may confidently trust that success will, at no distant day, crown his firmness in the cause of restoration and peace, and his fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. In the language of WASHINGTON: "There is an indissoluble union between a magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity."

This is not the occasion for argument, and I beg you to accept these hurried lines as a reply to your note, with my thanks for the honor of your invitation.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Gen. F. B. SPINOLA, of Kings County, was introduced, and, after great applause, said:

GEN. SPINOLA'S SPEECH.

Gen. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA was here introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-SOLDIERS: I am very happy to have the privilege of standing before the defenders of their country on this occasion—of standing before the men who left their homes, their families, and everything which is near and dear to men in life, and marched to the front, and stood eye to eye with the foe, in order to preserve the Constitution of your country and to protect its head, and hand it down to your children as unimpaired and pure as you received it from your fathers. There are no men in the country more entitled to the gratitude of the nation than are the men that for four long years spent their weary nights upon the tented field; and there are no men better calculated at this crisis of your country's affairs to assemble in council and consult as to what your duty is at the present time. Five years ago last April, I met the citizens of New-York upon this very spot when we gathered here by thousands to strengthen the hands of the Executive of the nation; when we met here to tell him that the people of this loyal city were with him, and that it was their firm determination to stand by him through the struggle that was then before us, and right well did you do your duty from that time forward. It was owing to your efforts, to your daring, to your undaunted courage, and to your patriotism, that the nation lives to-night. [Hear, hear.] Had you then been recreant to your duty at that time, I have my doubts as to whether you would have been allowed the privilege of meeting here to-night to express your sentiments in favor of sustaining the Executive of the nation, and upholding the laws of the country. The extreme men of the nation, both North and South, had plunged us into a war—such a war as history does not record; it was without parallel in fierceness, in determination and in wilful malice. But the God of battle was with you, and He gave you the victory, and that victory has given you your country to hand down to your children as you received it from your fathers. You have come here to-night to say to the President of the United States, as officers and men of the army and navy that you approve of his course since the rebellion has ceased, and we may as well, at the commencement of the crisis through which we are to pass, meet the issues that are to be presented to us in the same manner that you met the enemy on so many battle fields. The whole sum and substance of the question which is now dividing the country, and which has separated Congress from the President, has but one corner stone; it has but one basis to rest upon. If what the Congress of the United States requires could be granted, then they would admit the Southern States to-morrow, because it would give to them, as they believe, political power in the future. The issues through which we are to pass are based upon the right of the negro to be allowed to go to the ballot box with yourselves, and every man in this land that is in favor of bringing the colored man up to a political level with himself belongs to the radical section of the country. [Cries of "We don't"] Every man opposed to acknowledging the negro his equal in this country, that man belongs to the conservative masses of the country—that man will sustain the President in the coming crisis. [Cheers.] If the South will accept the present pending amendment to the Constitution of the country, as presented by SUMNER and STEVENS, and the other radicals of Congress, then they will admit the representatives of these States, whether they come fresh from the ranks of the rebel army or not. I hold it is our duty, at this time, to meet these men, and to put them down as we put down the enemies of the Government during the last four or five years; [cheers,] and I feel confident, my countrymen, that in the coming crisis you will not be recreant in your duty. For forty years have the citizens of this State held out every inducement to christianize and educate the colored men; they have done everything that a humane community could do to promote their interests; and where are they to-day? Right here in our midst, they have improved but very little during that long period; they stand almost where they did when they were liberated in this State forty years ago, and yet, with these living examples before us, those Radical men in Congress are determined to force upon the South the throwing open of the ballot-box to the four million of negroes that reside there; and at the same time they disenfranchise every Southern man in this community, because for this reason, if the pending amendment to the Constitution is adopted, then no man that ever held office under the old United States Government, or in the army or navy of the Government, can ever hold office or vote.

In conclusion, Gen. SPINOLA said: I shall now retire, hoping that every man that served in the army and navy of the country will stand by the President of the United States, and help him through the difficulties that surround him. [Cheers, and cries of "We will."]

PERKINS CLEVELAND, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PERKINS CLEVELAND, ESQ.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THIS GREAT REPUBLIC: I am bound to you by a tie of gratitude which every citizen of this great Republic feels toward those who have defended this Union and this Constitution upon the land and upon the sea. He asked the meeting if they believed in GRANT and FARRAGUT? (cries of "yes, yes,") and said that if they did they believed in ANDREW JOHNSON, the President of the United States. The principles he (the President) advocated would take hold upon their children's destiny, and upon the destiny of their children's children. The President, he said, was the representative of the great people of the country, the army was the right arm, and the navy the left arm, and the legs were supposed to represent the Senate and the House of Representatives; and, if this were true, the Republic was a limping Republic, with one broken leg. [Cheers.] The nation had for its representative the President of the United States; the army had for its head the great and glorious GRANT; the navy had for its head the gallant FARRAGUT, lashed to the maintop of the *Hartford*, in the harbor of Mobile; but where was the head of the radical part of the United States? The speaker said he was too fast in stating that only one leg was lame, as both were lame; two new legs were wanted, and this great Republic could not move forward in the career of grandeur for which God had ordained it, without having serious surgical operations performed upon both the legs upon which it was said to stand. He was not there to denounce men, but would leave that to those who lacked argument and reason. He asked the soldiers and sailors upon what ground they entered the service of their country at the beginning of the war. [Cries of "To fight for the Union."] He congratulated them upon the manner in which they returned to civil life, and said that, as snow flakes upon the sea, they came back to the civil walks of life, and that no public disorder and no charge of disturbance could be made against the noble citizen soldiery, or the gallant tars of the navy. He called upon the meeting, if the wanted a country for themselves and their children, to see that men were elected who would correct the mistakes of the last Congress. Tennessee was admitted to the Union, because if she were not the President would not be a citizen of the Republic. The Radicals had better turn missionaries, and go into Connecticut, where, for twenty years, they had refused to abolish the word "white" in the Constitution, which would admit 2,500 respectable, clean negroes to exercise the right of francise. Five New-England States had admitted negroes to vote, and the State of New-York admitted them to vote when they had $250 in money, and not otherwise, and yet the Radicals were clamorous for the privilege of forcing this doctrine down the throats of the Southern people, *nolens volens*, and keep them out of the Union.

After alluding to Congress voting themselves an additional salary of $2,000, to date back to the beginning of its last session, and to the fact of their voting the soldiers who had gone through the war an additional bounty of $100, but refused to pass an appropriation to cover that amount, he concluded as follows: Almost the last words of ABRAHAM LINCOLN were "with malice toward none, with charity for all, let us follow the right as God gives us to see the right, doing whatever we can to finish the work that we are in; taking care of those who have borne the battle and the breeze; taking care of their widows and orphans, and doing all that we can to cherish peace and amity with ourselves and with all nations." Gentlemen, take these counsels with you, take them to the polls, remembering that you have got an interest in this personally; that you have got children, that you have got children's children, and you have a right to enjoy this good and great heritage, which crafty and designing men, by the vilest arts and the vilest pretences would now take from you forever.

Col. JOHN D. MCGREGOR, in the absence of the Chairman, then introduced Col. GILES M. HILLYER, of Mississippi.

SPEECH OF COL. HILLYER.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—whom I can once more call my fellow-citizens of New-York: We meet together here under the proclamation of the President of the United States that civil war is at an end, and that peace and order and civil authority reign throughout the whole nation. Therefore it is that, as a citizen of Mississippi, I feel that I have a right to commingle with my fellow-citizens of New-York. [Applause.] And I can almost imagine that The time has come for us, when as of old, after the civil wars of England between the White Rose and the Red, men of all parties laid aside their arms and rallied around the common throne. [Applause.] The men of the South and the men of the North met a few days since in Philadelphia to endeavor to reunite the distracted nation—the first National Convention that has assembled within these United States for six long years, at which all the States were represented; the first National Convention that has assembled for nearly eighty years with which country and not party was the great object of consideration, where to heal the wounds of a disrupted nation, and not to nominate candidates for place or power, was the chief object of ambition. In the spirit of that Convention you have met here, and in that same spirit I am here with you; and I predict that the great essentials of the resolutions and the address adopted at Philadelphia will be accepted as fully and as cheerfully along the great Valley of the Mississippi and throughout the Southwest, as they have been accepted and ratified in the great metropolis of the Union. [Applause.] Gentlemen, Soldiers and Sailors of the United States, you have thought it proper on this occasion to invite those who not long ago were opposed to you in views, in feelings and in arms, to mingle in your deliberations and to take part in your rejoicings, to relight the fires from the coals yet alive upon the ancient and glorious altar of the Constitution and the Union. [Great cheering.] In that spirit I meet you here; and it is but proper for me to say here in the presence of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, that I firmly believe that if Radicalism does not maintain its seeming sway, the day will soon come when they will be remembered alike who fought in our late great struggle, no matter upon which side they fought, provided they fought for what they deemed to be right. I tell you that the time will yet come when the "boys in blue" and the "boys in grey" will be remembered together as the heroic children of a reunited Republic, and the garland of memory and the tear of affection will be thrown and dropped over their graves; because after all it was simply a grand family quarrel, begun and fought and ended with the dignity, the impressiveness, the energy and majesty that characterize this greatest republic of the world. [Prolonged cheers.] My fellow citizens, when this war closed we thought it had been a war of ideas, a war for the establishment of certain great principles about which men had held antagonistic views from the very foundation of the Constitution. Of course it would be disrespectful for me upon this occasion to discuss the great causes that brought about this war. But it is right for us to learn by experience. We fought, I say, to settle great ideas, great principles in reference to the construction of the Constitution, about which the men of the South and the men of the North had long held antagonistic views; and we of the South freely and fully grant that in that contest our ideas were defeated and went down, and that the old flag and the cause of the Union are henceforth paramount over our flag and the cause of secession. [Tremendous cheering.] There is no mistake about that my fellow-citizens. We fought for our flag and our idea as long as we could and as well as we could, and when we were whipped they both went down, never again to be restored or resuscitated. [Renewed cheering.] Remember that from the time of the surrender of the forces of Gen. LEE to Gen. GRANT there has never appeared a regiment, nor a battalion, nor an armed man in the South; the armies of the Confederacy melted away like mist before the camp fires of the contending hosts, and since then not an armed man has appeared at the South to resist the authority of the nation. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, I want to address a few words to you in reference to some points upon which we are misunderstood. I said that that we regarded the war as a war of ideas. One great idea that triumphed in it was the idea of the destruction of Slavery. Now, I wish to speak to you as a Southerner should speak upon that subject, and I ask your attention for a few minutes while I say to correct an error under which the Radical press seem to be laboring. The destruction of the system of Slavery—has it not been accepted by every State which was opposed to the United States Government in the late war? In solemn convention that institution has been abolished, and the Constitution of the United States has been amended so as to make slavery in this country forever impossible. [Applause.] But we are told: "You will alter your laws and reinstate slavery as soon as you can after you are admitted into the councils of the nation." Listen to me a moment while I speak to you as a Southern man, and one who expects to render an account to his constituents of all that he says. Let me tell you, then, that there is no power under the blue canopy of heaven that can ever make a slave again in this country. [Great enthusiasm.] If each State for itself has abolished the institution of slavery, if the United States as a whole has abolished it, and if the Constitution of the United States says, as it does, that from the year 1808 no slave shall ever be imported into this country, where on earth will any one in the United States ever find the power to make a slave? Under the Constitution and laws of the United States you cannot reduce a free man to Slavery; there is no power on earth by which it can be done; and I may tell you, furthermore, that in addition to these great legal and constitutional obstacles to the reëstablishment of Slavery, it was the proud act of the State of Mississippi to have incorporated into the resolutions which were adopted at Philadelphia, a statement of the fact that it was neither their desire nor their intention ever to attempt to reëstablish it. ["Good," "Good."] But, after all, Slavery was only one of the incidental causes of the war. The war originated in a supposition on the part of some States that they had a right to secede from the Union. That question had been mooted for a long time in the Senate Chamber and in the legislative halls of the country, and it had come to be a question that could be settled only by the force of arms. It was settled by the States in deadly but noble conflict, and, so far the South is concerned, it was then set forever at rest. Every Southern State has solemnly accepted the settlement of that question; but I want you to remember that no member of the Radical faction in Congress has ever offered an amendment to the Constitution denying the right of States to secede. They might have easily settled the whole matter by such an amendment; but in lieu of it they have presented a string of amendments as long as the Moral Law, so arranged that to get the little sweet you may see you have to swallow a great deal of bitter. [Laughter.] You know their programme. How different the policy of President JOHNSON. Between them you have to decide. It is with you to determine, and not with us; and the result of your Fall elections will go far toward indicating what will be your final judgment. I honor the President of the United States; I honor him for his energy, for his high character, for his faithful reliance upon the great masses of the people to work out the country's salvation. The time will yet come when we of the South can pay the compliments we want to pay to ANDREW JOHNSON, when we feel that the prison doors are unloosened and the gates no longer closed. [Renewed cheering.]

At the conclusion of Col. HILLGER's speech the meeting adjourned, amid great enthusiasm.

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

First Day's Proceedings—Plunkett Beaten by Dion, McDivitt by Tieman, and Phelan by Palmer.

The tournament of the State and Provincial billiard champions opened last evening at the Hippotheatron, in presence of a more select audience than was ever before congregated at any billiard contest in this City. Many ladies were in attendance, all of whom manifested a deeper interest in the proceedings than would be expected, in view of the comparative non-familiarity of the sex with the intricacies of billiards.

At 8 o'clock the manager, Mr. D. E. GAVIT, came forward to the table—an exact model of the standard, and designed as the second prize—and, after briefly stating the object of the tournament, announced that the opening game would be between EDWARD S. PLUNKETT, champion of Pennsylvania, and J. B. CYRILLE DION, champion of All Canada, and brother to the player who now holds the champion cue of America. It was further announced that the games of the tournament proper would be 500 points each, caroms.

The players having "strung" for the lead, which was won by DION, the game opened by that player scoring 16. For the first 200 points, PLUNKETT, who was the favorite, played with commendable care and caution, and had things pretty much all his own way, DION exhibiting a nervousness and a lack of command over the balls that surprised his friends. On the thirty-fourth inning, however, the Canadian, by a spirited run of 93, passed his opponent, whose turn it now was to play badly, the result being that in a few innings more DION made game as per the following official score:

PLUNKETT—0, 2, 0, 27, 42, 24, 0, 6, 2, 1, 2, 4, 0, 39, 6, 6, 45, 2, 14, 16, 22, 2, 0, 2, 0, 15, 4, 3, 0, 0, 0, 18, 5, 2, 3, 5, 0, 12, 0, 0, 20, 5, 3. Total, 359. Innings, 43; average, 8 17-43; banks, 3; safety plays, 7.

DION.—16, 3, 15, 0, 0, 11, 28, 0, 17, 3, 1, 2, 2, 11, 0, 0, 7, 47, 0, 2, 18, 5, 8, 0, 12, 63, 0, 2, 0, 12, 7, 0, 93, 7, 19, 6, 8, 0, 42, 15, 0, 14. Total, 502. Innings, 43. Average, 11:29.43. Banks, 3. Safety plays, 6. Time—7 hours 30 minutes.

PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, and JOHN MCDEVITT then followed in an exhibition game of 250 points, carom, which was a fine display on the part of the former, who won by 175 points, making an average of 15. MCDEVITT did not play with his customary skill.

The concluding game of the night was between JAMES PALMER, President of the Pennsylvania Billiard Congress, and MICHAEL PHELAN. It had been announced that CARME would play with Mr. PHELAN; but, although present early in the evening, he was not on hand at the designated hour. The contest between Messrs. PHELAN and PALMER resulted in favor of the latter by one point, in a "string" of 100.

The prizes, of which a description was given in yesterday's TIMES, were on exhibition in the hall, together with the emblems of the several State champions, and were much admired.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, EDWARD DANIELS, champion of Massachusetts, will play L. MCCARTHY, champion of Indiana; and there will also be games between WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, EDWARD CAHILL and JOHN MCDEVITT. In the evening, in addition to exhibitions by the leading professional players, TIEMAN, VICTOR ESTEPHE, &c., the third game of the tournament proper will be played between JOHN FRAWLEY, champion of Ohio, and THOMAS FOLEY, champion of Illinois.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Brutal Attack on one of the Judges.

Yesterday two trots came off on the above course; the first being a match for $200, mile and repeat, in harness, between M. RODEN's s. c. *Penn's Manner*, and R. WALTER's s. m. *Lady Marcelline*, the former distancing her ladyship in the first heat and winning the race; and the second a purse and stake for $300, mile heats, three in five, in horness, for which four horses were entered, but only three started. There were *Jenny Lind*, *Frank Tarbull* and *Byron*—the latter winning the first, second and fourth heats, and *Frank Tarbull* the third. In the last heat the drivers of *Jenny Lind* and *Byron* came into repeated collision on the backstretch, and their whips were freely used over each other, leaving *Charley Tarball* to come in first; but the judges being satisfied that a collusion existed to deprive *Byron* of the heat, awarded the race to him. The partisans of the other horses then made a savage and murderous attack upon Mr. SMITH, a gentleman from the country, who acted as one of the judges, hitting him with a hammer and clubs, and severely injuring him, for his just and impartial decision. A more disgraceful scene was never witnessed on the Fashion track, and we feel assured that Mr. CROCHERON will effectually prevent its recurrence by never allowing the parties implicated to trot upon the course again.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., SEPT. 3.—Match $200, mile and repeat in harness.

M. Rodens' s. c. Penn's Manner	1	1
R. Walters' s. m. Lady Marcelline	dis.	

Time—2:48¼.

SAME DAY.—Purse and stake $300, mile heats, three in five in harness.

Big Skol's s. g. Byron	1	1	2	1
G. Gilbert's b. g. Frank Turbull	3	3	1	2
J. H. Whitson's g. m. Jenny Lind	2	2	3	3
M. McRoberts' ch. g. Royal Charley	Drawn.			

Time—2:44, 2:43¾, 2:44, 2:45.

The Furman-street (Brooklyn) Homicide.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER LYNCH AND A JURY.

Coroner LYNCH commenced an inquest yesterday afternoon into the circumstances attending the death of PATRICK MCGUANN, who expired at the Long Island College Hospital on the 31st ult., from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the head inflicted by EUGENE FERGUS on the evening of the 6th August. It appears from the evidence that FERGUS had an account with MCGUANN in consequence of a former difficulty between them, and had determined to settle it by beating him when the opportunity occurred. MCGUANN and two friends were walking along State-street on the above evening about 7 o'clock, and when near the corner of Furman-street were met by FERGUS, who appeared very anxious to fight with MCGUANN, but the latter refused. One of MCGUANN's companions took up the quarrel, and struck FERGUS in the face. The latter drew a pistol and fired at MCGUANN, (who was running away,) the ball entering the back of his head and lodging in the brain. FERGUS then pursued the one who struck him, pistol in hand, but a cry of "stop the murderer" having been raised, he attempted to escape. A policeman having seen the affray from a car platform, jumped off and arrested the prisoner.

The following is the main portion of the evidence:

Thomas Horton, residing at No. 307 Hicks-street, testified that he had known McGuann for some time; about quarter to 7 on the evening of the 6th of August I was going along in company with McGuann and Kirby; we were coming from Atlantic-street toward Joralemon; while passing O'Mally's store on the opposite side of the street, Fergus stepped across the street and stopped McGuann and Kirby; I was walking about ten feet in the rear of them at the time; when I came up there I heard Fergus ask McGuann to fight him, to which McGuann said no, that he was not big enough and did not want to fight him; then Kirby said to Fergus, "What do you want to fight a child for, he is not big enough to fight you;" the prisoner then turned round and asked Kirby if he would fight him; Kirby said he would not; he renewed his request the second time, and with that Kirby struck Fergus a blow in the face, I believe; McGuann then ran at Fergus; could not see whether he struck him or not; there were four in the party at the time; Fergus put his hand into his right hand coat pocket and drew a revolver which he immediately fired at McGuann, wounding him in the head; McGuann was running away at the time he was shot, he having observed Fergus' motion to draw the pistol; Fergus then ran out into the street and made a motion as if to fire again, but he shortly after turned round and ran toward Joralemon-street; McGuann fell to the sidewalk, on his face, the moment he was shot; a man named Griffen assisted me in raising him and carrying him to the hospital; at the time he struck at Fergus I was standing about ten feet from them; Fergus was about twenty-five feet from deceased at the time he was shot; there had been some difficulty between McGuann and Fergus, some time previous, growing out of a boat; about two weeks previous to the affray, Fergus, a man named McCarron and myself were in a small boat, pulling off the Atlantic Dock, when McGuann called to us and ordered us to come ashore, and threatened to whip the whole of us; we all three landed at the dock, and McCarron and Fergus stripped and had a fight, but the prisoner being too much for him, McGuann and myself took a hand in, and gave him a pretty good whipping; the prisoner had no jurisdiction over the boat; it was owned by a man named Dillon.

The counsel for prisoner asked if the men in the coal-yard did not interfere, and the witness answered, "Yes, one man did interfere; our party had no intention of encountering Fergus on the night of the shooting."

Francis Kirby, residing at No. 15 Atlantic-street, testified: Am a glass-blower; was acquainted with deceased, but did not know Fergus; never saw him to my knowledge before that night, Aug. 6; on that evening, about 7 o'clock, McGuann and myself left the corner of Atlantic and Furman streets; we were alone at the time; we went along Furman-street, toward Joralemon-street, on the left side; when we got near the corner of State-street, I saw Fergus standing at O'Mally's side door, corner of Furman and State streets; as soon we got opposite, Fergus crossed over to the side where we were and stopped us; McGuann was nearest to the fence; I was on the outside; Fergus asked McGuann if he was one of the party that whipped him on the dock, and asked him if he was able to do it now; McGuann refused to fight him, and said he was not big enough; he admitted being one of the party who beat him, but said, "Let the past be the past;" Fergus asked McGuann the second time to come down to the dock, and he would give him a nice little show; McGuann again refused, saying he did not want to quarrel; Fergus then asked me to fight, but I refused, when he again spoke to McGuann; I spoke up, and told Fergus that it was no use to fight McGuann as he was a mere boy; Fergus then put his hand up to my face, and asked me to fight him. We then started to go, when Fergus stepped in front of McGuann so as not to let him pass, and laying his hand on my shoulder, again asked me to fight; I told him to take his hand off me or I would hit him, when he took his hand away and I struck him; as soon as I struck him he pulled out a pistol and fired; he had his right hand in his pocket all the time he was talking to me; as soon as I saw the pistol I ran out into the street, and McGuann ran along the walk; he fired one shot at McGuann; I was about ten feet distant; Fergus followed me into the street with the pistol in his hand as if he intended to shoot me; McGuann only went about three feet after he was shot; he was running away with his back toward Fergus when shot; I ran after Fergus, calling out: "Stop the murderer!" A car was coming along through Furman-street, and Officer Mooney, who was on the rear platform, jumped off and arrested Fergus; told the officer that he had shot McGuann; I put McGuann on the inside of the walk when we met Fergus as I was afraid prisoner would hit him, McGuann having told me that they had had a quarrel some time previous; McGuann was afraid of Fergus, and always tried to shun him. (Identified the pistol.) I think Fergus was sober at the time; we did not expect to meet him when we went through Furman-street; we were going to the foot of Joralemon-street to bathe at the time we met him; McGuann was not quarrelsome; he was sober and industrious; never heard of his having a quarrel with any one; have known him since boyhood; we were brought up together and were generally in each other's company.

John Halloran, of No. 35 Atlantic-street, corroborated the testimony of the preceeding witness in every important particular.

John Dillon, of No. 37 State-street, testified that Fergus and another man were in O'Mally's store on the evening of the 6th ult.; soon after Fergus went out, and in a little while saw him on the opposite side of the street in company with a crowd of others; went across the street and saw some one strike Fergus, and soon after heard a shot fired; witness then turned back again; he saw Fergus run up Joralemon-street.

At this stage of the proceedings the investigation was adjourned until Wednesday next.

The prisoner, who was present, was attended by counsel, who desired the examination of several more witnesses, which was agreed to by the Coroner.

Meeting of the City Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

A meeting of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from the City of New-York was held last evening at the Maison Doree, in Fourteenth-street. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq., occupied the Chair. After some remarks from Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM, detailing the object for which the meeting was called, and who exhibited a letter addressed to the delegates of the Philadelphia Convention, calling for a mass meeting of the people of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, in favor of sustaining the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, which letter was signed by Hon. John T. Hoffman, Wm. H. Aspinwall, M. T. Brennan, Joseph V. Allsop, James Brown, A. R. Wetmore, James Stokes, Henry A. Smythe, Geo. C. Barnard, Abram Wakeman, C. H. Lilienthal, and three thousand others, it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of seven, to act as a Committee of Arrangements for a mass meeting of the people of New-York, to be held on the 17th day of September next.

How Shall we Know Detectives?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About 8 o'clock yesterday evening, in passing up the Fifth-avenue to my residence in Fifty-fifth-street, I stopped for a moment on the corner of Thirty-first-street, to consider which direction I would take, when I was accosted by two men, who desired, in very rough terms, to know "What I was doing there?" And refusing to satisfy what I supposed to be nothing but idle curiosity, they proceeded in a very summary manner to rifle my pockets and search me from head to foot, and when I naturally expressed some solicitude about my pocket-book, threatened to lock me up. Now, Sir, I desire to know, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, whether such things are permitted by the authorities, and if so, how a person is to distinguish a thief from a detective when they are unable to distinguish the difference between a thief and an honest man. It would be an easy matter, it seems to me, for a thief to assume the character of a detective, if such things are allowed, and rob a person under the shadow of the law.

THOMAS P. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—DANIEL MURPHY, 10 years of age, and residing at No. 77½ Roosevelt-street, was accidentally kicked by a horse led by PATRICK LYNCH, and severely injured about the head. He was taken home.... A little girl named ANNA HAND, residing at No. 65 Charlton-street, had her clothing set on fire while playing with some lucifer matches, and being dangerously burned, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... JAMES SMALL, 13 years of age, and residing at No. 201 East Thirty-fourth-street, was internally injured by being crushed between the Hunter's Point ferry-boat and the dock. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.... The dead body of JAMES H. FOX, 7 years of age, and residing at No. 182 East Thirty-fourth-street, who has been missing since Wednesday last, was found floating in the East River yesterday. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest; verdict accidental death.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mayor George Ennis, Poughkeepsie; Hon. H. Ramsdell, Newburgh; Hon. J. Lemp, Muscatine, Gov. F. Smith, N. H.; Hon. G. G. Fogg, Concord; Hon. H. Easter, Baltimore; and Hon. S. Paddleford, Providence, are at the Astor House. Hon. Wm. Claflin, Boston; Hon. J. B. Morehead, Pennsylvania; Hon. W. L. Sessions, and Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Col. Foster, Washington; Chief-Justice Chase, Washington; Hon. Mr. Sprague, Rhode Island; George Francis Train, Gen. Butler, Gen. A. W. Harvey, Buffalo; Hon. Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, and Gov. Burnside, Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FATAL FALLS.—JOHN W. BRENN, nine years of age, and a native of Wisconsin, fell from the roof of the back piazza in rear of No. 73 King-street, on Sunday evening, and was so seriously injured that he died about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.... HUGH HUGHES, a native of Wales, and 29 years of age, fell from the attic window of No. 82 Cherry-street on Sunday night, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday forenoon. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. Verdict—"Accidental death."

COMPANY D, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The regular monthly meeting of this company will be held at the Armory to-morrow, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock P. M. There will be a session of the Court Martial immediately after the meeting. Non-commissioned officers' drills will commence Wednesday, Sept. 19, and continue on each following Wednesday until further orders. In compliance with regimental orders, an election will be held at the Armory on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Captain, and such other vacancies as may occur.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.—The annual trade sale of books, stereotype plates and stationery commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., No. 498 Broadway. The catalogue is an unusually voluminous one, and comprises invoices of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., TICKNOR & FIELDS, APPLETON & CO., DICK & FITZGERALD, GOULD & LINCOLN and CHAS. TABER & CO., with some foreign consignments. No duplicates are offered. The sale will occupy about nine days.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—A notorious burglar named WOLFF MEYERS, *alias* "Greenthal," was observed suspiciously lurking about the vicinity of the South Ferry yesterday morning. He was apprehended by Officer PECK, of the First Precinct, who conveyed him to the Central Office, where his photograph will be taken and added to the large gallery of notables already on hand. Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, is very much rejoiced at his capture, as he has been looking for him for some time.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 9:30 o'clock on Sunday night MARY A. BARTON, 23 years of age and a native of Troy, attempted to commit suicide at No. 4 James-street by swallowing poison. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The House Surgeon stated that she was in a very critical condition, and in his opinion could not recover. What motive impelled the unfortunate woman to make the attempt did not appear. She had led a very dissipated life.

CITY MORTALITY.—The vital statistics of last week show a decided improvement in the public health. The total number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1, was 644, being 70 less than the number recorded during the previous week, and an increase of 113 over the deaths recorded in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number of deaths last week 47 were from cholera, and 31 of these took place in the public institutions.

THE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSION.—The Commission met at noon yesterday in the Mayor's office, and received an official notification from Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP that they had disposed of their contract for cleaning the streets to Mr. J. R. WHITING, and asking the Commissioners to confirm the transfer. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, and the Commission adjourned.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.—The annual sale of property for unpaid assessments commenced yesterday morning. The property is sold to the person who will take it for the shortest term of years. There was very little competition, the bidding being confined to two or three persons, the terms of years varying from 900 to 1,000.

RUN OVER.—A boy named JOHN LARKIN, aged 8 years, was run over on Saturday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, by one of the Fourth-avenue Railroad cars, behind which he was running. His arm was broken in several places. He was carried to Bellevue Hospital.

PIC-NIC.—St. Bridget's Grand Concert Picnic takes place to-day at Jones' Wood. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Parochial Schools, which are under the care of Reverend Father MOONEY.

CLOSING THE DOG POUND.—The dog pound was closed for the season on Saturday night. Since the 18th of June, 4,819 dogs have been received at the pound, of which about 100 were redeemed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE CONEY ISLANDERS.—In the Kings County Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, (Judge BARNARD on the bench,) a motion was made on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Health for an order of reference to ascertain the amount of damages sustained by the commencement of a suit and the issue of an injunction against them on behalf of the people residing in Gravesend, preventing them from locating a cholera hospital on Coney Island. Counsel for the Board contended that that body had never intended to locate a cholera hospital on Coney Island, and that by being put to the expense of defending a suit and sustaining an injunction, which was entirely unnecessary, they had suffered loss for which they were entitled to compensation. Counsel for the people of Gravesend contended that they had abundance of proof to show that there was an intention on the part of the Board to use a portion of Coney Island for a cholera hospital and that there was cause sufficient for the granting of an injunction in the case. Now that the cause of the suit was withdrawn by the location of the hospital at Seguine's Point they desired to discontinue the suit. The papers were submitted to the Court.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—CHARLES FOLEY was arrested by Capt. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, on Sunday, on suspicion of having been the indirect cause of the death of a boy named JAMES HAYS. It appears that in July last HAYS found some goats belonging to FOLEY's mother in the street, and was driving them to the pound, when, as alleged, FOLEY attacked and beat him, causing injuries which confined him to his house until relieved by death, which occurred on the 2d inst. In the opinion of the attending physician death resulted from the effect of severe blows upon the head. Coroner LYNCH ordered a *post mortem* examination to be made, after which he will investigate the circumstances.

NEW-JERSEY.

AN ORGANIZED PLAN TO BREAK JAIL FRUSTRATED.—The keeper of the Hudson County Jail discovered that an attempt was to be made to break jail some time within three or four days past. On Thursday last he detected one of the prisoners in the act of sawing the wash room window. As soon as the prisoner saw the jailor coming he ceased work and the jailor passed on, not appearing to notice what was taking place. Other indications were observed, which satisfied him that there was an organized plan of a considerable number of prisoners to escape, and extra precautions taken to prevent them. On Saturday night last a general search of the cells was made, which resulted in the finding of five small saws, eight knives and other implements, and the designs of the conspirators were thus frustrated.

A MAN BADLY BITTEN BY A DOG.—A German baker residing in Hudson City was attacked by a bloodhound on Sunday afternoon, and, being thrown to the ground, the animal lacerated his flesh on the chest in the most savage manner. The animal was finally driven off, and the man was taken up in an insensible condition to his home, and medical attendance procured.

ACCIDENT TO AN AGED WOMAN.—Yesterday afternoon a Hoboken car came in collision with a truck in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and an aged lady named FITZPATRICK was thrown from the rear platform, breaking her right leg and otherwise injuring her. She was conveyed to her residence, corner of South Seventh-street and Jersey-avenue, and medical attendance was provided.

A GRAND GERMAN PICNIC.—On the 10th inst. a grand picnic will be held at Mount Prospect, back of Jersey City, which will be participated in by nearly all the German Associations in Hudson County. Among others, the Schutzen Corps, Turners, Quartette Club and Saengerrunde will be there, and it is expected to be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever held in Hudson County.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from Hudson County left for that city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and filed five extra cars. The 8 and 10:30 A. M. trains also carried a large number of delegates.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Fall hat for gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Fl[illegible]*, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.

The low prices of the Summer season at Goldsmith's Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, will positively terminate on Sept. 10, after which all who apply will be charged for the Fall session at one half the regular charges. Penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. Open until 10 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 3—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—A. Lamprecht, wife and 2 children, C. Swope and family, Helene [illegible], Jacob Goldstein, wife and daughter; Marie Pfeiffer and children, Marie Richter, Louise [illegible], E. Schinkel, J. Kovy, L. Kleeberg, wife and son, [illegible], Sabine Hirsch, S. Eisenberg, R. Joseph, E. [illegible], L. Jaffe, J. [illegible], C. Rose, Louise Gentner, S. Hirsch, O. [illegible], [illegible], H. Gunther, [illegible], wife and children; A. Schroeder and daughter, C. Lehmann, wife and children; C. F. Kohn, wife, son and servant, F. [illegible], Otto Brandt, wife and 2 children, Elise Evers, N. B. Tolle and wife, C. Pfenniger, A. Kranse, Marie Von Broesche and 3 children, and [illegible] others in second cabin and steerage.

SEPT. 3—*In steamship Malta, from Liverpool*—A. Bachmann, O. [illegible], Mr. MacLean and lady, [illegible], S. M. Gladwin, W. Mallory, Mr. Brooks and lady, S. G. Barnes, W. Emberson, D. [illegible], N. Garbini, E. S. Allen, Miss Dumas, and 454 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 29 | Sun sets.... 6 28 | Moon rises.... 12 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 44 | Gov. Island. 4 33 | Hell Gate.... 5 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Sheridan, Bolton, Boston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Bark St. Ursula, Lahrs, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brigs Sparkling Sea, (Br.) Bowdoin, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ingalls; Emma Ives, (Br.) Lorway, Sydney, C. B.; Leonard Myers, Hicks, Mayaguez, P. R., A. Abbott; Victoria, (Br.) Anderson, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Harriet Amelia, (Br.) Cox, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Ellen, (Br.) Bethel, Port Maria, Jam., R. B. Eldridge; M. J. McMillan, (Br.,) Miller, St. Kitts, C. H. Trumbull.

Canal-boat H. B. Knapp, Hagge, Philadelphia, Easton, McMahon & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg Aug. 19, and Southampton 22d, with mdse. and 772 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. Aug. 29, lat. 47 14, lon. 46 50, saw large iceberg. [illegible]

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool Aug. 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible]

U. S. steamship Newbern, Holley, Pensacola.

Steamship [illegible], Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. [illegible]

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Peruana, (of Liverpool,) Stewart, Iquique May 30, with nitrate of soda to order. July 15, off the River La Plata [illegible], fell from the foretopsail-yard, while reefing, and was lost.

Bark [illegible], (Br.) Jackson, Rio Janeiro [illegible] ds., with coffee to Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark G. S. Hunt, Neill, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Walls, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Garibaldi, (Nor.) Larsen, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Gentle Annie, (Br., of Windsor,) Pitts, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with coffee to [illegible] De Wolf & Co.

Brig George, (Br.) Richards, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Isola, Newman, Humacao, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to [illegible], Cardona & Co.

Brig Wild Pigeon, Johnson, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Jos. [illegible].

Brig Lorana, (of Boston,) Hopkins, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Keystone, Baxter, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Chowan, Forbes, Greytown 26 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. May Belle, Martin, Joggins, N. S., via Holmes' Hole 14 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Emma, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Davis, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to G. Boardman.

Schr. Ralph Post, West, Pensacola 20 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Maryland, Cathcart, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Redondo, Lord, Newburgh, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. Clarabel, Sturges, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Cora, Clark, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Houk, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Cobb, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. United Brothers, Esty, Georgetown.

Schr. Sally Allen, Baxter, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Hudson, Virginia.

Schr. Oliver Booth, Donald, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; Ashland, do.; brigs [illegible], Port-au-Prince; Star Castle, St. Jago.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2—Sld. steamers George Cromwell and [illegible], New-York; Cordova, for Boston. Arr. Raleigh, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Bolton Abbey—(Br.) ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, July 23, lat. 19 20 N., lon. 26 30.

Haitiene—brig, from Cape Town for New-York, Aug. 28, lat. 31, lon. [illegible].

Southern Empire—(Br.) ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, July 24, lat. 18 39 S., lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, June 15, barks Wheaton, for New-York soon; Adelaide, [illegible], do.

At Arecibo, P. R., Aug. 18, bark Bernhardt, for New-York in 2 days.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Sld. for Boston, 20th, Canada, from Beachy Head; 22d, [illegible], for Deal.

Sld. for Philadelphia, 22d, Venus, from Deal.

Sld. for Portland, 21st, Water Lily, from Troon.

[LATEST VIA DERBY.]

Arr. from New-York, Sunnyside, at Crookhaven; Herbert, at Queenstown; Albert Gallatin, Missouri, and Isaac Webb, at Liverpool; Susannah, off Warren Point.

Arr. from Boston, [illegible], at Swinemunde.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Marianne, at Havre; [illegible], off Lizard Point.

Arr. from Baltimore, Worcester, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, Holden, at Liverpool.

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For this and all other particulars see previous advertisements and the published Prospectus.

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PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized lotteries. Royal Havana tickets—price, $20 in currency. Orders received, circulars sent. C. J. COUTE, Broker, No. 612 [illegible], until 8 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 517, Sept. 3, 1866.
23, 21, 55, 11, 13, 59, 4, 18, 6, 54, 12.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 518, Sept. 3, 1866.
28, 35, 15, 69, 54, 33, 58, 17, 47, 21, 49.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 417, Sept. 3, 1866.
19, 7, 5, 13, 78, 54, 73, 36, 15, 70, 46, 53.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 418, Sept. 3, 1866.
2, 1, 5, 64, 47, 74, 35, 30, 48, 49, 22, 18.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER Railroad Company are now ready to deliver the new bonds for the coupons falling due, under the reorganization agreement of Feb. 1, 1866.
Holders will please call on the Trustee, M. R. JESUP, at his office, No. 84 Broadway.